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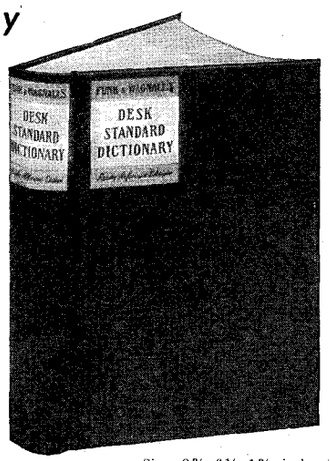

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CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY
Neutrality Battle Intensified 5
Olson's Senate Problem 5
Borah: Republican Puzzle for 1936 6
New Deal Court-Testing Widens 7
Farewell to NRA 7
Digest Poll: 1,370,774 Votes in 48 States Tallied 9

FOREIGN COMMENT
League Facing Riddle of 1936 11
Ethiopian War in 4th Month 11
Assassination in Shanghai 12
Crisis for Race of Genghis Khan 13
Russia's Great Peasant 13
Turkey Sets Her Price 14
Mauritius: Empire-Bulwark 14

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE
2,000,000 Words on One Tooth 15
Fortunes by Stars 15
America's First Observatory? 16
No. 1 Chemical Engineer 16

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE
Loyalty Oaths: Pro and Con 17
Pagans in America 17
Making Slum-Children Leaders 18
Women as Clergy 18

DRAMA AND MUSIC
England's Gift to Broadway Stage 19
A "Failure" Comes Back 19
Miss Bori's Farewell Season 22
Musicians and Humor 22
On the Current Screen 23

LETTERS AND ART
News of the Book World 24
Current Poetry 26

LAW AND ORDER
A Family Seeks Safety 27
Artichokes *vs.* Racketeers 28

PERSONS AND PERSONALITIES
Eden: Rapier-Like in Mind 30
Playing Part in Congress 30
A Gallery of "Obscure Cæsars" 31

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS
Happy Dancing Children 32
He Set His House in Order 32

SPORT AND SPORTSMEN
Two Men in a Bowl 33
Sport Shots 34

TRAVEL
No Boredom in Virgin Islands 3

MISCELLANEOUS
Topics in Brief 10
The Lexicographer's Easy Chair 25
The Open Forum 38
Current Events 39
What's the Name, Please? 39
The Spice of Life 40

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Business Leaders Look Forward 35
Job Insurance Begins 37
Business Notes 37

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Travel

No Boredom in Virgin Islands

Tourist Commissioner Helping to Make West Indian Possessions Self-Supporting; Holidays Are Observed Rigidly; Three Kings' Day

"Since the United States bought the Islands from Denmark in 1917, it has had the problem of developing means to make the 10,000 natives self-supporting, and the Administration believes that the Virgin Islands can be supported entirely on the tourist industry."

So *Travel Trade* explains Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes's recent appointment of Ralph Dellevie as Tourist Commissioner for the Virgin Islands.

"The appointment of Mr. Dellevie by Secretary of the Interior Ickes is the first such appointment ever made. His duties will be to disseminate information about the Islands, and to develop them from the tourist standpoint.

Tourists Invited

"Properly developed, there is no reason why the Virgin Islands should not grow rich on the tourist trade, just as Bermuda and Nassau have, particularly in view of the fact that it is Americans that have made possible the success of these British Islands. The Virgin Islands have magnificent mountain scenery, miles of beautiful beaches, and an ideal year-round climate."

Thurston Child, who went to the Virgin Islands as "the only white teacher in the U. S. Virgin Islands," found life so salubrious and economical in his new billet that he wrote up his experiences for *The American Traveler* in the hope that other fellow countrymen at least would pay a visit to these wee, but charming, American territorial possessions.

When he left New York, he heard:

"'Who ever heard of the Virgin Islands, anyway?'

"'If you must go native, why don't you pick a man-sized island instead of a Morse-code symbol in the Caribbean?'

"'Why, man, there's nothing to do down there; you'll be bored to death.'

"My only reply to these protests was to flash a signed contract in their faces, and to hustle down to the office of the steamship company."

Mr. Child found the Virgin Islands quite as blissfully charming as did Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt when she paid her "unofficial visit" in March, 1934.

"Six months later," Mr. Child writes, "comfortably settled in a cool bungalow on a hill overlooking the quaint little picture-book town of St. Thomas, I couldn't help thinking of those protests, especially the last one, and chuckling. For any one who has ever lived in St. Thomas any length of time knows that there is always something doing there.

"Take the matter of holidays, for example. The Virgin Island calendar boasts of many more legal holidays than our calendar. The true West Indian Negro takes to celebrations like a duck to water."

Three Kings' Day

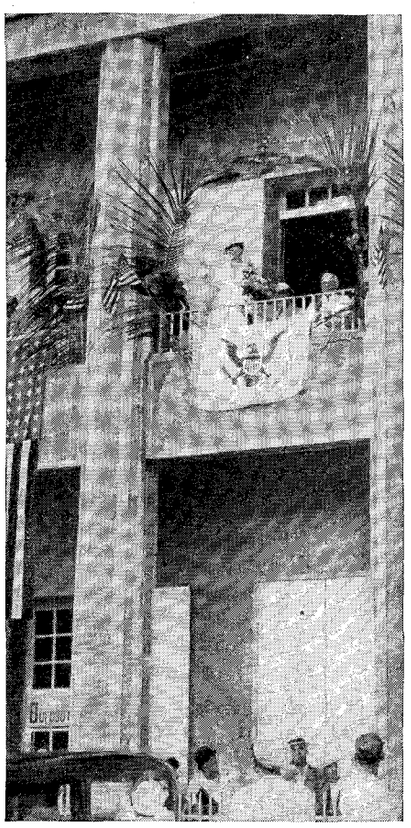
But, perhaps, the Virgin Islander's most amusing and abstruse holiday-making is done on his "Second Christmas," Three Kings' Day, January 6, borrowed from his Spanish-speaking neighbors.

"Three Kings' Day," Mr. Child explains, "is the anniversary of the night when the Three Wise Men brought their gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh to the little Christ Child. In the Spanish-speaking Islands Three Kings' Day is especially dear to children. They believe that on this day, in memory of the Baby Jesus, the Magi continue to bring gifts to all the little boys and girls who love Christ, and have been good children.

"In St. Thomas and St. Croix, only the Spanish people exchange gifts on Three Kings' Day.

"A feverish, final round of parties is given. The last holiday bottles of guavaberry rum and maubi are drained dry. The Three Kings' Moon slips down back of Raphoon Hill. The Southern Cross sinks slowly to the horizon. One by one the lights in the little cabins flicker and go out. By 7 o'clock on the seventh of January, the Islanders have once more settled down to the ordinary round of living.

"And there are people in the States who say 'there's nothing doing in St. Thomas.'"



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When Mrs. Roosevelt (on balcony) *visited the Virgin Islands in 1934*

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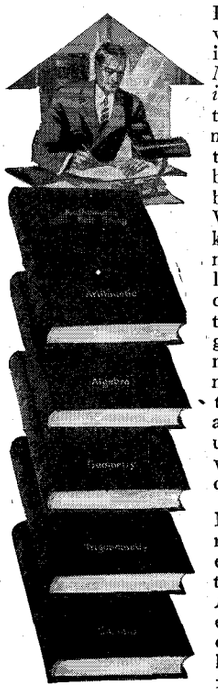

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JANUARY 4, 1936

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

Neutrality Battle Intensified

Nye Drafts Program That "Means Business"; Norris Cofighter in Congress; Hull Fears Loss of Peacemaking Prestige

The wheels of Washington begin to whir again this week.

First among the many laws which the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress must grind out comes a permanent neutrality law. The "stop-gap" Neutrality Act which Congress rushed through last summer before the war clouds broke over Ethiopia expires at the end of February.

Still boyishly handsome at the height of a career of earnest crusades, Senator Gerald P. Nye will step out front next week with a program for peace.

"I am determined to write a neutrality policy that means business," he told THE LITERARY DIGEST. "I am determined to make this country stick by it. When the record is completed, history will show that America entered the World War in 1914. We were in the War as soon as our commerce took us to foreign ports. All the commerce in Kingdom Come is not worth the repetition of our experience in the World War."

Program of Nye

Summarized, Senator Nye's draft will provide:

1. Permanent mandatory features concerning embargoes against arms and implements of war.

2. Embargoes against issuance of loans and credits to nations at war. Normal credits would continue but beyond that there would be no extensions.

3. No belligerent nation would be allowed to purchase from America any goods above the average for five normal years. Nations would have to buy on a cash-and-carry basis. If any American ships sail into foreign waters in defiance of a government proclamation, those ships would be subject to confiscation by the Government.

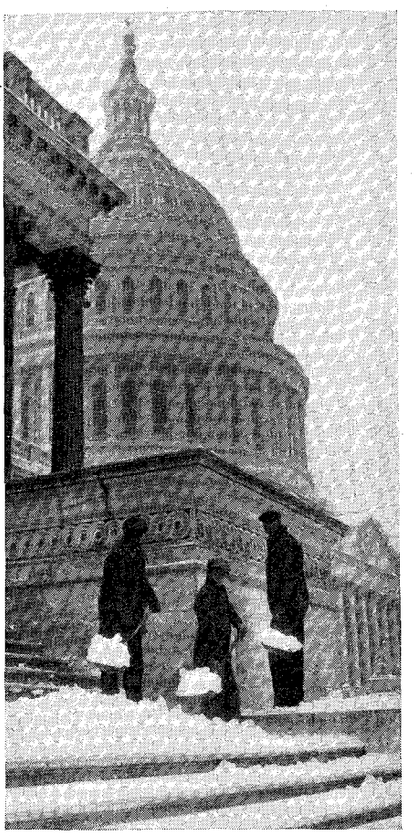
4. Americans would be given sixty days' notice to leave foreign waters or infected territory. After sixty days they could make no claims for damages.

5. American ships would be prevented from transferring fuel or war-supplies to ships standing at sea.

6. No submarines would be permitted in American harbors.

7. If any foreign ship sailed under an American flag, ships of all nations would be forbidden to enter American ports.

"Congress . . . must decide," warns the Detroit *News*, "whether it shall adopt the standpoint of Senators Clark, Nye, and others, that the sole purpose of this legislation is to keep us out of war, or that of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, that we should take all safe and reasonable measures for stopping a war that has already begun."



Acme

Making way for the opening of Congress

Senator George Norris of Nebraska is one man in Congress who has already decided. To-day the Nye plan for peace is Senator Norris's.

Norris's View

"We must be completely unbiased," he told THE LITERARY DIGEST, fingering his yellow pipe and gazing out of his office-window, "and must be restrained by law from having anything to do with any countries at war. I cannot subscribe to the theory that the State Department or the President should be allowed to declare an embargo against one particular country in case of war. . . . We can not take sides."

What the State Department wants is not a mandatory law, but one that would permit the President to use his discretion elastically in declaring embargoes and listing war materials.

Secretary Hull maintains that, if this country is bound by law to run into a storm-cellar when a conflict breaks out, it has no chance of using its moral force to bring about peace. He also fears that if the United States refuses to send her ships into infected waters, some foreign nation will become the broker for American goods and thus break down the foreign trade of this country.

"President Roosevelt is frank to say," comments the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), "that when the present neutrality law expires something will have to take its place. The present law is full of loopholes; with it as the State Department's only neutrality instrument, the nation is weak indeed—and quite scattered as to neutrality intent."

The Chicago *Tribune* Press Service announced that when the Nye Munitions Inquiry resumes on January 7 "suppressed state papers of the American and British Governments disclosing how the United States was drawn into the World War will be spread before it." The papers are called "sensational in the extreme."

With these considerations to mull over, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) says:

"There will be no neutral Congressmen in the battle over the neutrality policy. Congressional opinion ranges from the advocates of the 'Freedom of the Seas' thesis, so largely responsible for taking this country into the World War, to those who would place an ironclad embargo on the shipment of all goods to belligerent nations."

The drive for peace will not be peaceful.

Olson's Senate Problem

An autoist speeding down a highway in Maryland was responsible for a change in the political situation of Minnesota last week.

Just outside of Washington, D. C., the driver bore down swiftly upon two men crossing the road, one of them leading the other, who was blind. The driver veered, but too late. Frightened, presumably, he sped away.

One of his victims was Senator Thomas David Schall, Minnesota Republican, the blind man. Three days later the Senator died in a Washington hospital without having regained consciousness.

Senator Schall was to have matched his

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Wide World

Governor Olson: His political future was complicated by Senator Schall's death

strength against the aspirations of Gov. Floyd B. Olson, Farmer-Laborite.

In one important aspect the two inveterate political foes were much alike. Both were born in extreme poverty. Both worked at odd jobs all through their childhood. Both struggled bitterly to acquire a diploma from a Minnesota law school.

Governor Olson, a wiry, red-headed giant, calls himself a radical. He is inclined to work in harmony with the Washington Administration. Senator Schall, on the other hand, a short, stocky figure, was a conservative with a flair for pungent speech, and a Roosevelt foe of such intensity that he was called "the angriest man in public life."

"Since the first word of Schall's serious injuries was flashed back to Minnesota," wrote John O'Donnell and Doris Fleeson, Washington columnists of the New York *Daily News*, "there has been a series of long-distance-telephone conferences among Olson's advisers here in the Capital and back home.

"The suggestion was made that Olson might resign from the Governorship and be appointed by his successor to fill out Schall's unexpired term. Olson frowned on this, according to reports."

Liberal to Succeed

Several days later Governor Olson appointed Elmer A. Benson, State Banking Commissioner, and a Farmer-Laborite, to succeed Senator Schall.

"I will never go to the Senate unless it is with the approval of the people of Minnesota," he had said previously.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) feels that this "statement commends the man who makes it," and declares further:

"Schall's death does not alter Olson's determination to go to the Senate, but it complicates his problem. His duty now is to appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy. Unless the appointee is content to serve through the coming session and then retire, he will be confronted in the fall campaign by the man who conferred on him the toga."

Borah: Republican Puzzle for 1936

Is His Hat in the Ring? Editors Wonder; Battle for Liberal Planks Foreseen; Backers Claim Strength

Is Senator William E. Borah's broad-rimmed hat in the Presidential ring for 1936, or isn't it?

This question aroused the speculations of hundreds of editorial writers all last week. Some said it was. Some said it wasn't. And some were frankly puzzled.

Those who thought it was pointed to his laconic answer, "It's all right with me," given to two Wisconsin politicians who conferred with him about launching his candidacy in their State's preferential primaries next April. It will be in this election that instructed delegates will be chosen for the Republican Party's National Convention next June.

Considering " 'All right with me' nearly the equivalent of 'I choose to run,' " the Detroit *News* (Ind.) comments that, "whether or not with the expectation of being nominated, the Senator is an entry."

Others Skeptical

Others, however, more skeptical, cited a statement made by the Idaho orator the following day to clarify his plans for the primaries. "My primary object," he explained, "is a convention of liberal delegates which will write a liberal platform and name a liberal candidate.

"If in any State or district the liberal forces think that it will help the liberal cause to pledge delegates to me, I shall cooperate fully."

To the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) this remark stamped Senator Borah as "the grand old man of the United States Senate," who is "striking out to save his Party."

The Record adds: "When Borah says he is more interested in winning control of the Cleveland Convention by liberals than in advancing his own candidacy, he expresses the philosophy which has guided his whole career: Principles first."

The Christian Science Monitor, however, finds a different interpretation. Its "guess —which may be no better than some others—is that the Borah delegation will obtain a few nice-sounding concessions to progressivism in the Party platform and help prevent the nomination of a too-utterly backward-leaning candidate, and that Borah will come back to Washington with new prestige as Idaho's perennial contribution to the Senatorial surveillance of world affairs."

Forecast Made

"Without questioning Mr. Borah's great popularity in the West," continues *The Monitor*, by way of explaining its guess, "it is certain that his anti-trust, free silver, pro-labor liberalism is distinctly unpopular with the men who are running the show."

Unruffled by comments pro, con, or questioning, the Senator's advisers organized a campaign board, which includes conspicuously aristocratic Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, and began to line up their forces. Promptly they announced that they would enter their candidate's name in all of the thirteen States which hold preferential primaries between March 10 and May 19. They predicted that they would enter the Cleveland Convention with a head start of 208 pledged votes.

Acme

Presidential Candidate (?) Borah: "It's all right with me"

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New Deal Court-Testing Widens

Missouri Judge Enjoins Labor Relations Board; Guffey Coal Act Also Advances Toward Final Supreme Court Ruling

Keystone

Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis, who ruled against the Wagner Act

Two more laws fell into line last week as the New Deal tramped on toward the corridors of the Supreme Court.

The Guffey Act, which created a "little NRA" for the soft-coal industry, and the Wagner Act, which set up machinery for settling labor disputes, advanced a step nearer to tests of their validity.

Before recessing for the holidays, the Supreme Court consented to a short cut in reviewing Guffey Act cases. Two which originated in Kentucky and two in the District of Columbia will be heard without the usual routing through the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The nine Justices had already listened to arguments on the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, and the Tennessee Valley Act. Waiting on the docket is a suit challenging the right of the Public Works Authority to condemn land for slum-clearance projects. The Court also has yet to act on a petition filed against the Securities and Exchange Act.

Fire Met With Fire

For its part, the New Deal's National Labor Relations Board was not willing to accept, lying down, any rebuff from the judiciary. It met fire with fire.

In Kansas City Federal District Judge Merrill E. Otis enjoined the NLRB (or its regional boards) from interfering with the labor management of a flour-mill. If the Supreme Court were to agree with Judge Otis, the Board would not have a leg to stand on. It could not even start operating.

Without hesitation, the Board turned to Philadelphia for a real test of its functions. It asked the Circuit Court there for an early review of a case in which the Board had already acted in an effort toward employer-employee harmony.

Judge Otis's ruling held the Wagner Act unconstitutional from beginning to end. The Act, designed to get around the objections to the old Section 7-A of the NIRA, specifically applies only to interstate commerce, which Congress has power to regulate. Judge Otis held that the pause of wheat at a mill to be made into flour broke that "stream of commerce" from State to State.

"Manufacturing is not commerce nor any part of commerce," he said. "Congress, therefore, under the commerce power, can not regulate manufacturing."

Discussing the rôle of the workingman, he added:

"The individual as dealt with by the Act is incompetent. The Government must protect him even from himself. He is the ward of the United States to be cared for by his guardian even as if he were a member of an uncivilized tribe of Indians or a recently emancipated slave."

Defied Farmers

Judge Otis, a native Missourian and a Republican, does not mince words or deeds. Last August he defiantly addressed farmers who had threatened to beat him as they had a Federal Marshal who tried to halt a farm-foreclosure sale. A year ago he ruled against the price-fixing clause of the NRA. In October he held that only the AAA amendments saved the processing-tax provision from being unconstitutional.

Judge Otis's ruling on the Wagner Act was recommended by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) to "murky-minded New Dealers as a shining model of coherence, clarity, and sound reasoning."

It did not seem so to the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which thought that the opinion, "delivered with great positiveness and scathing implications that at times revealed anything but a coldly judicial mentality, followed the most narrow orthodox interpretation of the power of Congress to regulate commerce 'among the States.'

"The Federal bench," it added, "is occupied by many judges who probably will cling to that interpretation with stubbornness—or until it is broadened some time by the final court of appeal."

Such a possibility seems likely to Sumner H. Slichter, writing in the *Yale Review:*

"The case against the constitutionality of the (Wagner) Act," he says, "is a strong one, but it is far from conclusive. The Supreme Court's treatment of the Railway Labor Act of 1926 suggests that it is prepared to abandon the doctrine . . . that it is part of the employer's constitutionally guaranteed rights to discharge men for membership in a labor organization.

"Furthermore, it is important to remember that when the issue reaches the Court, it will be charged with tremendous emotion—probably more than any case in generations. Millions of wage-earners will be on edge to learn whether in this day of gigantic corporations the Constitution forbids the Federal Government to protect workers in their right to organize and bargain collectively.

"Such an occasion may well induce the Court to adopt a liberal interpretation of the Constitution."

Farewell to NRA

NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION
BORN—JUNE 16, 1933
STRICKEN—MAY 27, 1935
DIED—JANUARY 1, 1936

The Blue Eagle, once the symbol of the New Deal, fluttered its last with the passing of 1935.

Some of its functions went to the Department of Commerce, some to the Department of Labor.

The office of NRA Administrator, to which Gen. Hugh S. Johnson brought voice and color, is no more.

The NRA never recuperated from the sweeping decision last May of the Supreme Court which declared Federal regulation of industry unconstitutional.

Echoes of the NRA will be heard in the coming days with the reconvening of Major Berry's industrial conference on January 6.

In an obituary on the NRA, "The Twilight of National Planning," David Cushman Coyle wrote recently in *Harpers:*

"Order, we were taught in Sunday School, is heaven's first law; and with timbrel and with harp the people marched singing into the heaven of the NRA, while tailors by their companies, and the stockbrokers by their companies strode down Fifth Avenue behind the Ark of God. Well, after all the singing and dancing the NRA turned out not to be heaven. . . .

"Prohibition failed by too much nagging, and so did the NRA. The NRA failed also because it was an engineering plan with an objective that looked simple but wasn't, and a procedure that looked as if it could be scientific but turned out to be beyond human intelligence."

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That Painful Spirit-Writing Demonstration

—Brown in the New York Herald Tribune

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The Vote in '32, '34 and To-Day

The following table shows how the forty-eight States listed in the large table voted on Roosevelt (a) in the 1932 election, (b) in THE DIGEST'S NEW DEAL POLL of 1934, and (c) in the 1935 LITERARY DIGEST Poll to date:

	1932 Election For Roosevelt (A) Per Cent.	1934 Poll Vote For New Deal Policies (B) Per Cent.	1935 Vote to Date For New Deal Policies (C) Per Cent.
Ala.	84.85	80.44	67.38
Ariz.	67.03	67.04	42.56
Ark.	85.96	72.77	60.40
Calif.	58.41	69.32	42.54
Colo.	54.81	53.43	34.40
Conn.	47.40	55.81	28.14
Dela.	48.11	56.83	35.42
Fla.	74.68	71.77	49.35
Ga.	91.60	82.43	67.33
Idaho	58.70	57.03	37.80
Ill.	55.23	53.24	34.38
Ind.	54.67	52.09	40.54
Iowa	57.69	51.70	41.80
Kans.	53.56	50.82	42.71
Ky.	59.06	66.04	59.71
La.	92.79	75.10	59.04
Maine	43.19	52.45	20.10
Md.	61.50	60.28	33.85
Mass.	50.64	52.16	19.92
Mich.	52.37	60.39	31.76
Minn.	59.91	62.19	36.33
Miss.	95.98	83.27	72.87
Mo.	63.69	63.15	42.90
Mont.	58.80	63.20	42.04
Neb.	62.98	53.91	39.98
Nev.	69.41	68.13	42.02
N. H.	48.99	51.08	21.89
N. J.	49.48	57.18	28.04
N. M.	62.72	63.68	46.30
N. Y.	53.33	58.63	34.70
N. C.	69.93	75.03	64.85
N. D.	69.59	60.27	40.71
Ohio	49.87	59.92	36.16
Okla.	73.30	66.98	47.71
Ore.	58.00	70.42	42.46
Penn.	45.33	62.02	31.37
R. I.	55.08	57.46	23.70
S. C.	98.03	83.63	70.44
S. D.	63.62	50.28	35.90
Tenn.	66.51	70.47	63.84
Texas	88.06	77.72	60.75
Utah	56.52	70.41	54.17
Vt.	41.08	46.38	24.85
Va.	68.46	65.66	52.57
Wash.	57.46	64.43	37.45
W. Va.	54.47	62.82	41.84
Wis.	63.46	62.68	35.90
Wy.	56.07	56.68	39.62

Seventh Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Electoral Votes	Total Votes to Date	Vote YES in Support of Roosevelt's Policies	Vote NO Against Roosevelt's Policies	ANALYSIS OF HOW VOTERS IN THIS POLL VOTED IN 1932 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND HOW THEY NOW VOTE ON NEW DEAL POLICIES														
					Those Who Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Voted for Hoover in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Voted for Thomas in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Voted for Others Than Roosevelt, Hoover or Thomas in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Did Not Vote in 1932 or Vote Not Indicated Now Vote on the New Deal		
					Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
ALABAMA	11	10,568	7,121=67.38%	3,447=32.62%	6,609	2,114	8,723	210	1,020	1,230	42	21	63	....	12	12	260	280	540
ARIZONA	3	2,279	970=42.56%	1,309=57.44%	806	491	1,297	114	740	854	19	16	35	1	5	6	30	57	87
ARKANSAS	9	8,482	5,123=60.40%	3,359=39.60%	4,788	1,973	6,761	181	1,094	1,275	19	28	47	4	11	15	131	253	384
CALIFORNIA	22	121,206	51,564=42.54%	69,642=57.46%	39,110	18,383	57,493	9,404	47,894	57,298	1,540	712	2,252	63	215	278	1,447	2,438	3,885
COLORADO	6	19,490	6,704=34.40%	12,786=65.60%	5,227	3,545	8,772	1,053	8,437	9,490	222	213	435	9	40	49	193	551	744
CONNECTICUT	8	25,833	7,270=28.14%	18,563=71.86%	5,451	3,281	8,732	1,270	14,453	15,723	322	217	539	6	33	39	221	579	800
DELAWARE	3	3,292	1,166=35.42%	2,126=64.58%	907	386	1,293	185	1,637	1,822	37	17	54	1	3	4	36	83	119
FLORIDA	7	10,938	5,398=49.35%	5,540=50.65%	4,735	2,607	7,342	386	2,440	2,826	33	29	62	3	18	21	241	446	687
GEORGIA	12	16,941	11,407=67.33%	5,534=32.67%	10,363	3,486	13,849	295	1,411	1,706	65	19	84	17	31	48	667	587	1,254
IDAHO	4	5,129	1,939=37.80%	3,190=62.20%	1,556	908	2,464	304	2,093	2,397	20	31	51	4	23	27	55	135	190
ILLINOIS	29	139,626	48,008=34.38%	91,618=65.62%	37,123	26,411	63,534	7,759	60,402	68,161	1,544	969	2,513	63	301	364	1,519	3,535	5,054
INDIANA	14	57,131	23,162=40.54%	33,969=59.46%	19,003	8,594	27,597	3,081	23,505	26,586	371	258	629	8	70	78	699	1,542	2,241
IOWA	11	40,439	16,902=41.80%	23,537=58.20%	13,551	6,283	19,834	2,520	15,850	18,370	265	279	544	18	69	87	543	1,056	1,604
KANSAS	9	39,769	16,986=42.71%	22,783=57.29%	13,136	5,476	18,612	2,850	15,523	18,373	326	269	595	25	114	139	649	1,401	2,050
KENTUCKY	11	22,086	13,188=59.71%	8,898=40.29%	11,684	3,043	14,727	959	5,185	6,144	104	79	183	14	22	36	427	569	996
LOUISIANA	10	10,258	6,056=59.04%	4,202=40.96%	5,397	2,909	8,306	396	1,023	1,419	24	38	62	4	18	22	235	214	449
MAINE	5	14,302	2,874=20.10%	11,428=79.90%	2,270	2,063	4,333	455	8,844	9,299	46	62	108	2	7	9	101	452	553
MARYLAND	8	20,540	6,952=33.85%	13,588=66.15%	5,798	5,591	11,389	649	6,961	7,610	222	166	388	2	39	41	281	831	1,112
MASSACHUSETTS	17	52,945	10,546=19.92%	42,399=80.08%	7,834	7,362	15,196	1,906	33,550	35,456	501	367	868	19	70	89	286	1,050	1,336
MICHIGAN	19	55,193	17,531=31.76%	37,662=68.24%	13,108	9,692	22,800	3,173	26,118	29,291	686	524	1,210	23	94	117	541	1,234	1,775
MINNESOTA	11	47,687	17,326=36.33%	30,361=63.67%	13,632	9,020	22,652	2,722	19,972	22,694	481	435	916	16	52	68	475	882	1,357
MISSISSIPPI	9	6,678	4,866=72.87%	1,812=27.13%	4,624	1,366	5,990	81	298	379	15	10	25	1	3	4	145	135	280
MISSOURI	15	64,108	27,502=42.90%	36,606=57.10%	23,636	11,945	35,581	2,760	22,416	25,176	385	453	838	23	101	124	698	1,691	2,389
MONTANA	4	5,901	2,481=42.04%	3,420=57.96%	1,911	944	2,855	422	2,307	2,729	78	55	133	3	12	15	67	102	169
NEBRASKA	7	25,696	10,272=39.98%	15,424=60.02%	8,492	4,842	13,334	1,291	9,619	10,910	171	162	333	4	48	52	314	753	1,067
NEVADA	3	1,159	487=42.02%	672=57.98%	420	261	681	56	374	430	1	3	4	....	3	3	10	31	41
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	8,807	1,928=21.89%	6,879=78.11%	1,501	1,221	2,722	295	5,389	5,684	53	46	99	4	3	7	75	220	295
NEW JERSEY	16	16,060	4,503=28.04%	11,557=71.96%	3,459	2,600	6,059	661	8,492	9,153	233	129	362	6	24	30	144	312	456
NEW MEXICO	3	2,244	1,039=46.30%	1,205=53.70%	883	427	1,310	106	703	809	20	18	38	1	4	5	29	53	82
NEW YORK	47	50,680	17,586=34.70%	33,094=65.30%	13,657	10,427	24,084	2,253	20,556	22,809	997	527	1,524	34	226	260	645	1,358	2,003
NORTH CAROLINA	13	15,390	9,981=64.85%	5,409=35.15%	9,108	2,446	11,554	417	2,409	2,826	106	59	165	5	27	32	345	468	813
NORTH DAKOTA	4	7,043	2,867=40.71%	4,176=59.29%	2,293	1,738	4,031	449	2,233	2,682	49	70	119	1	15	16	75	120	195
OHIO	26	104,290	37,708=36.16%	66,582=63.84%	28,675	17,129	45,804	6,597	45,986	52,583	1,346	857	2,203	46	201	247	1,044	2,409	3,453
OKLAHOMA	11	22,829	10,892=47.71%	11,937=52.29%	9,447	4,981	14,428	983	6,053	7,036	91	91	182	3	33	36	368	779	1,147
OREGON	5	12,083	5,131=42.46%	6,952=57.54%	4,025	1,977	6,002	798	4,533	5,331	159	141	300	6	25	31	143	276	419
PENNSYLVANIA	36	101,381	31,806=31.37%	69,575=68.63%	25,007	15,402	40,409	4,815	50,444	55,259	881	772	1,653	39	195	234	1,064	2,762	3,826
RHODE ISLAND	4	9,125	2,163=23.70%	6,962=76.30%	1,705	1,358	3,063	332	5,322	5,654	57	44	101	2	9	11	67	229	296
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	5,338	3,760=70.44%	1,578=29.56%	3,595	1,204	4,799	35	165	200	7	12	19	3	3	6	120	194	314
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	10,827	3,887=35.90%	6,940=64.10%	3,166	2,313	5,479	563	4,261	4,824	49	84	133	4	27	31	105	255	360
TENNESSEE	11	21,523	13,741=63.84%	7,782=36.16%	12,157	3,010	15,167	794	3,958	4,752	106	58	164	19	51	70	665	705	1,370
TEXAS	23	41,875	25,438=60.75%	16,437=39.25%	23,035	10,182	33,217	1,337	5,110	6,447	173	136	309	16	39	55	877	970	1,847
UTAH	4	5,767	3,124=54.17%	2,643=45.83%	2,473	777	3,250	481	1,756	2,237	63	36	99	1	3	4	106	71	177
VERMONT	3	7,187	1,786=24.85%	5,401=75.15%	1,395	913	2,308	299	4,227	4,526	50	43	93	....	7	7	42	211	253
VIRGINIA	11	18,647	9,803=52.57%	8,844=47.43%	8,681	3,813	12,494	599	4,290	4,889	116	80	196	12	34	46	395	627	1,022
WASHINGTON	8	27,034	10,125=37.45%	16,909=62.55%	8,071	5,329	13,400	1,515	10,619	12,134	215	225	440	25	118	143	299	618	917
WEST VIRGINIA	8	15,739	6,585=41.84%	9,154=58.16%	5,782	2,479	8,261	590	6,250	6,840	73	43	116	5	20	25	135	362	497
WISCONSIN	12	36,314	13,036=35.90%	23,278=64.10%	10,575	8,256	18,831	1,610	13,740	15,350	503	480	983	15	51	66	333	751	1,084
WYOMING	3	2,915	1,155=39.62%	1,760=60.38%	917	482	1,399	179	1,201	1,380	30	23	53	1	2	3	28	52	80
TOTALS	531	1,370,774	541,845=39.53%	828,929=60.47%	440,778	241,440	682,218	70,190	540,863	611,053	12,916	9,406	22,322	581	2,531	3112	17,380	34,689	52,069

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Digest Poll: 1,370,774 Votes in 48 States Tallied

New Deal Opposed by 36 Commonwealths, Favored by 12; Percentages: 60.47 No, 39.53 Yes; Varying Interpretations in Wide-Spread Editorial Comment

Every State in the Union is represented and 1,370,774 votes are tabulated this week in the seventh report of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll of New Deal strength to-day.

Since last week the vote has increased by more than 380,000. Now, with the full array of States, the poll is sweeping toward its zenith. Its final results will show what the country thinks of the Administration on the basis of the question asked 10,000,000 voters:

"Do you NOW approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?"

With all forty-eight States represented for the first time, the 1,370,774 voters divide this way: 541,845 yes; 828,929 no. The percentages are 39.53 yes; 60.47 no.

This is an increase of almost 2 per cent. in the unfavorable vote since last week. It compares with the 61.15 majority that the New Deal received in THE DIGEST poll of 1934.

The current table has added interest because it contains preliminary reports from the last seven States to be heard from, including several large ones: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Maine, Delaware, and Nevada.

New York Adverse

New York's first 50,680 votes show an unfavorable percentage of 65.30, while Pennsylvania's 101,381 ballots are 68.63 per cent. against the New Deal. New Jersey, this week, casts only 16,060 votes; the unfavorable percentage is 71.96.

Vermont and Maine, rounding out the New England bloc, are sharply opposed, thus far, to the New Deal.

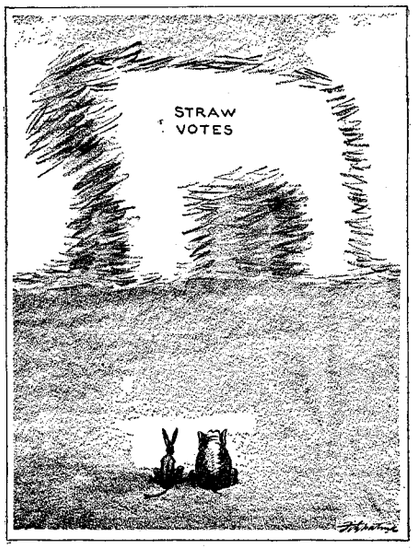
Of the forty-eight States, twelve are voting yes. They are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia—all of these but one—Utah—in the South.

The thirty-six States voting no include two Southern States, Florida and Oklahoma.

The States voting yes represent 132 electoral votes, those voting no represent 399 electoral votes.

We also present in this report a further analysis of the replies to the question "For whom did you vote for President in 1932?" showing at this first opportunity in a new column the recorded ballots of those who indicate they voted in 1932 for Thomas, the Socialist leader, separated from those who wrote in the name of one of the other minor party candidates.

From the new column it will be noted that 57.86 per cent. of those who voted the Socialist ticket in 1932 now vote yes in approval of the New Deal policies. The Socialist voters' approval of the New Deal policies in this poll is more than 18 per cent. higher than the percentage of approval in the whole poll to date.



"It Looks Like Me!"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The poll continues to provide food for editorial speculation and comment.

"It should ever be borne in mind," says the Columbus (Georgia) *Ledger-Enquirer* (Dem.), "that the current LITERARY DIGEST poll is not one as to candidates. It does not put up on the board the name of President Roosevelt and then at the head of other columns the names of other candidates. Whenever that is done, the totals in that poll are going to be quite different from those of the present one."

"We are not in the least discouraged," remarks the Tampa *Tribune* (Dem.), "that the Florida response in the poll shows a slight majority against Administration policy and performance. We are sure that many of those who now vote against certain features of the New Deal will vote for Roosevelt next November."

According to the Boston *Herald* (Rep.), "the most partizan of Republicans will not argue that these early results indicate the outcome of the 1936 Presidential contest. On the other hand, the most intense of Democrats will admit that the drift is away from the New Deal."

Southern Suggestion

Along similar lines, the Asheville *Citizen* (Ind.-Dem.) says:

"It is no impeachment of the integrity or accuracy of the poll which THE LITERARY DIGEST is now conducting to suggest the possibility that, while it may be a true index to sentiment as to the New Deal policies, it is open to a variety of interpretations as to that sentiment and is not necessarily a true index to the way the participants would vote if they were confronted with the duty of choosing a President and members of Congress. There they would be faced with definite alternatives. No one knows as yet what these alternatives will be in November of next year."

"The expert analysts," according to the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind.-Rep.), "know that the fight next year will not be between Roosevelt and some other candidate. The issue will be indorsement or rejection of the New Deal policies. The people did not elect Roosevelt in 1932 so much as they voted for a change. It would not have made much difference who was on the Democratic ticket. That is likely to be the case with the Republicans next year. If there is a change it will not be because the voters are so much impressed by his opponent as because they are not satisfied with the reforms Roosevelt has undertaken to bring about. . . .

"It is the accepted theory of analysts, as expressed by one, that 'a swing of political sentiment in either direction habitually gains momentum, and for definite and visible psychological reasons. This law of momentum or acceleration has repeatedly shown itself.' The direction of the swing is evident at this time, but only the future will disclose what will be the acceleration."

Correspondent's View

Arthur Krock, Washington Correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) has this to say about the poll:

"Straw votes have the same fascination for the human race that fortune-tellers have, and for the same reason. Next to his unquenchable search for faith or proof that there is life beyond the grave comes man's attempt to discover what he will do in the immediate future. But the trial polls have this advantage over clairvoyance. They depend for their accuracy on visible evidence instead of on second-sight.

"Because THE LITERARY DIGEST has in previous straw votes anticipated public decisions with precision down to, in some instances, a fraction of 1 per cent., its present attempt to evaluate the electoral standing of the New Deal has attracted wide interest. That interest should be, and generally is, respectful, for THE LITERARY DIGEST has established both its good faith and ability in these matters. . . .

"Partizans of the present Administration and some of the ever-optimistic politicians are saying two things about such evidences of change [as indicated by the poll]. They are saying, as invariably is said by one side, that the poll doesn't prove anything. And they are saying that, when all the returns are in, the New Deal will have a straw-vote majority.

"Only the mentally blind or the uninformed among them believe either of these statements. The others know that the President and the New Deal have been slipping politically, and that it is possible THE LITERARY DIGEST poll will be a good measure of the descent."

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Topics in Brief

Such Honesty Is Historic
—Thomas in the Detroit News

A BOOK entitled "Man, the Master," has been published recently. Fiction, of course. —*Troy (N. Y.) Record.*

"WILD Drivers Facing Curb"—Head-line. That's old stuff to sidewalk pedestrians.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

"MUTINY on the Bounty" is not a story of people who refused to accept relief-money. —*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

THERE is hope for the Republicans in the 1936 election: The boondoggle vote may reach the polls a day late.—*Toledo Blade.*

FUTURE wars will be less dreadful in one respect. The Army now has machines to peel potatoes.—*Asheville (N. C.) Citizen-Times.*

RECENT air-travel improvements have brought Europe nearer to us. There are other objections, too.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

LONDON Seeks to Allay New Crisis.—Head-line.
Whatever became of the old one?—*Indianapolis News.*

INDIANAPOLIS streets may be slippery, but that is a trifle compared with the condition of Cabinet floors in London and Paris.—*Indianapolis Star.*

GRAND opera in New York is a sell-out. The depression must be over. We may not feel exactly like singing ourselves, but we have reached a point where we can stand it from others.—*New York Sun.*

LOTTA people are eagerly awaiting the time when AAA will pay farmers for not raising parsnips. — *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

DALLAS Traffic Committee hopes to convince motorists that accidents are avoidable. We'll be content if they realize pedestrians are.—*Dallas News.*

DICTATOR Gomez of Venezuela paid off the national debt of that country. But he was a pre-War dictator, not up to modern *tricks.—Chicago News.*

HOWEVER, there's this to be said for the organization of a Third Party: It would give Mr. Borah another one to be against.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

WHO remembers back before the days of PWA, AAA and WPA, when "U. S. Grant" in the head-lines meant a soldier and statesman?—*Washington Post.*

A POLICE surgeon in Philadelphia says one is sober if he is able to say "Susie sat in the soup." The one we wonder about is Susie.—*Portland Oregonian.*

A CALIFORNIA court has ruled it's art for an actor to make $1,000 a week or more. Well, there's so little art in this country.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

VICE PRESIDENT Garner has been forced to abandon his practise of walking to keep physically fit. People always are stopping him to ask if he is not the vice president. This reminds him that he is and spoils the whole day.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

UNDER Federal potato control, it is now believed, much of our rural country will revert to its original wild state as golf courses.—*Detroit News.*

AN old-timer is one who can remember when there was some criticism of the Government for its extravagance in giving away free seeds.—*Ohio State Journal.*

RENO, they say, now claims to be an important factor in the dairy industry. That's where the cream of the country goes to get separated.—*Humboldt (Kan.) Union.*

WE felt sure that grave consequences would follow Britain's recovery program, and now the Prince of Wales has written a poem about it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"KEEL of 35,000-ton French battle-ship secretly laid." How is France at concealing a Christmas gift from a three-year-old in an eight-room house?—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THAT 200-inch "eye" for a telescope has got cool enough to handle after a year or so, and maybe there is still some hope for Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

EVERYBODY in Italy feels so excessively patriotic these days that even if Mussolini doesn't emerge ruler of the world, somebody ought to come up with a pretty good new grand opera.—*Kansas City Star.*

HAILE SELASSIE, according to the news dispatches, goes without his regular meal one day a week. One would think that a queen would belong to more than one bridge club.—*Fort Worth Star-Telegram.*

MAN is that consistent animal who laughs with amused condescension at the very idea of eyelash combs and then spends ten minutes trying to coax a couple of wisps of hair across his bald spot.—*Boston Herald.*

What the Well-Dressed Candidate Will Wear
—Lewis in the Milwaukee Journal

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League Facing Riddle of 1936

Laval's Stand on Military Sanctions Against Italy—Italian Ire Aroused by Eden—German View of Armageddon Via Geneva

© International

Mussolini and his countrymen, a study in "sticking together"

Amid much whispering, non-committal shrugs of the shoulder, and doubtful raising of the eyebrows in the lobbies of the French Chamber of Deputies last week, the word went around that Premier Pierre Laval had told his Cabinet that France would refrain from making any military or naval move against Italy unless Italy gave provocation.

M. Laval was said to be anxious to continue his rôle of peacemaker at Geneva. France, it was reported by the Associated Press at Paris, was still opposed to application of military sanctions, with M. Laval considering that only some desperate Italian action, such as an attack on the British Navy, would require open military precautions like mobilization of Fleet or Army.

War Veterans' Warning

War veterans of the National Union of Combatants warned the French Premier that they were firmly set against war with Italy.

Jean Goy, president of the organization, who was received by M. Laval, handed him a resolution adopted by the veterans that the 9,000 sections of the Union throughout the country had been requested to bring pressure upon the Deputies.

"Those who went to the front," said the resolution, "can never be brought to admit that they must bear arms against those who, British or Italian, fought side by side with them in the World War."

In Italy the appointment of Anthony Eden as Secretary for Foreign Affairs to succeed Sir Samuel Hoare was regarded by the press with distrust.

Virginio Gayda, editor of the Rome *Giornale d'Italia*, a newspaper reputedly close to Premier Benito Mussolini, made this remark on Sir Samuel Hoare's resignation:

"The present period in future history will be difficult to explain; policies and causes are of such obscure and paradoxical nature, yet they will have a profound bearing on the future destiny of Europe."

Italy's Program

Editor Gayda wrote later that "Italy will maintain all its positions and continue its program," and he added:

"This program is two-fold: Firstly, in a military sense we will continue to advance on Ethiopian territory, and, secondly, in an economic and political sense, we wish to resist the economic siege and all of the insidious political maneuvering which that siege inspires."

The conflict, Editor Gayda went on to say, "is not ended, but, instead, is spreading to other regions of the world with political developments that may precipitate the most fearful and dangerous results."

Evidently referring to Great Britain, he complained of the lack of stability in the international policies of certain Governments, and continued:

"Europe to-day is wavering, divided, and losing its reason. Italy reaffirms its solid quality of firmness and unity in the face of this situation."

A Laborite newspaper, the Rome *Lavoro Fascista*, was thoroughly outspoken about the choice of Anthony Eden as Secretary for Foreign Affairs when it made this comment:

"If the English wish to preserve peace, it is clear they could not have chosen a worse road. If the English people who work and produce are not convinced of this now, they will be when possibly they are asked to join a war to save the principles of peace. To keep Italy from obtaining fresh and legitimate aspirations in Africa means opening possibilities of a European war from which the only gainers would be international anti-Fascists and Bolshevists."

Eden's "Dogma"

Other editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST included the remark of the independent daily, *La Suisse* (Geneva), that the appointment of Anthony Eden removed any doubts as to whether England was beating a retreat from the principle of strict sanctions.

In France the press in general described the appointment of Mr. Eden as an unmistakable victory for the League of Nations. It was predicted that he would insist on reinforcement of the League's sanctions against Italy. The Paris *Temps*, semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, observed:

"The British choice shows a new orientation of policy by the London Cabinet concerning collective security in general and the Italo-Ethiopian crisis in particular."

Le Temps also pointed out that the oil-embargo problem does not come before the League until January 15, and it contended that the final decision will depend upon the attitude of the United States.

Rather ominous was the editorial comment of Karl Silex, Editor-in-Chief of the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, who, under the caption "Via Geneva, Armageddon" wrote:

"In view of the happenings in the House of Commons and of simultaneous military preparation, it must be assumed that the British Government believes it received from the country authorization for war—for defensive war, of course. Neville Chamberlain was perfectly right: behind any sanction there is force. Thus we must be prepared for everything."

Ethiopian War in 4th Month

Napoleon said he was defeated in his Moscow campaign by Generals January and February. Nearer to the truth, tho, was the fact that the cagey Russians refused to fight.

This week, Premier Mussolini, who wrote a play on the "Little Corporal," found that his Ethiopian campaign had some of the unpleasant aspects of the 1812 fiasco. He not only faced Generals January and February, but the Ethiopians refused to fight, wearing him down.

Beginning its fourth month, the war, in fact, had made such dubious progress that feeling was prevalent in many quarters that all was not going well for Italy.

"The stagnation into which the campaign seems to have lapsed is as puzzling as it

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Acme

Gunner in Count Ciano's plane of the "Disperata" Squadron in Eritrea

must be disappointing to the Italian people," commented the London *Spectator*.

"In spite of Italy's territorial gains, the first round must be considered as a draw; and, since time fights on the side of Ethiopia, the military prospects of Italy are to-day very much less favorable than they were six weeks ago."

No Decision

There has been no decision and there is none in sight, in the opinion of the London *Evening Standard*.

"In sum, the Italians have consumed three months out of the six months of the campaign season, which ends with the February rains, in occupying some 12,000 square miles of Abyssinia, the total area of which is 350,000 square miles.

"The country ahead of them is far more difficult than any that they have traversed hitherto. Their rate of advance must inevitably become slower and slower the farther they go. As things are at present, it seems in danger of petering out altogether."

Correspondents Safe

Hampered by censorship, American and other correspondents have found life tedious, but safe.

"On November 1 Italian headquarters officially announced the casualties for the first four weeks of this 'war': 193, of which five were killed in action," remarked *Review of Reviews*.

"On one of those nights there was a five-minute gang action in Newark, New Jersey, with five casualties. For the week ending November 2 in New York City automobiles killed twenty-one. No wonder the correspondents in Adowa feel safer there than they would in Times Square."

Assassination in Shanghai

Pro-Tokyo Official Shot; Chinese Students Blamed as Their Handbills Proclaim: "Down With Japanese Imperialism!"

The day after Christmas martial law was declared in Shanghai, Nanking, and Hankow, following the assassination on Christmas night of the Vice Minister of Chinese Railways, Tang Yu-jen. Mr. Tang was regarded as pro-Japanese and a Japanese Embassy spokesman at Shanghai plainly indicated that the assassination was regarded as a blow at the Japanese.

Mr. Tang was shot eight times by three men who had waited for him in an automobile and killed him as he was about to enter his house in the Japanese Concession at Shanghai. The assassins escaped, according to a Shanghai correspondent of the United Press, which quoted this Japanese spokesman as saying: "We are deeply aggrieved by the untimely death of one who has been working hard for readjustment of Chinese-Japanese relations." Semi-official Japanese spokesmen declared:

"The fact that only members of the so-called Japanese group in the Chinese Government are made the victims of attack shows clearly that the assassins are motivated by opposition to the policy of Wang Ching-wei toward Japan."

Mr. Tang and Mr. Wang were associates. Mr. Tang was the former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Tang had served under Mr. Wang, who resigned as Foreign Minister after having been shot and dangerously wounded several weeks ago. Mr. Wang has been accused of too much friendliness toward Japan.

The root of Chinese anti-Japanese demonstrations and disturbances lies in the opposition chiefly of Chinese students, who are hostile to what the Japanese call the Chinese-Japanese *rapprochement*. In Shanghai they spread handbills proclaiming "Down With Japanese Imperialism; Revive the Boycott!" Marshal Chiang Kai-shek recognized a national surge of student anger at Japanese interference and summoned student delegates and Presidents of all colleges in the country to meet at Shanghai on January 15.

With special reference to the project of autonomy in certain provinces of North China, the Shanghai *China Critic*, an English-language weekly edited by Chinese, had this to say:

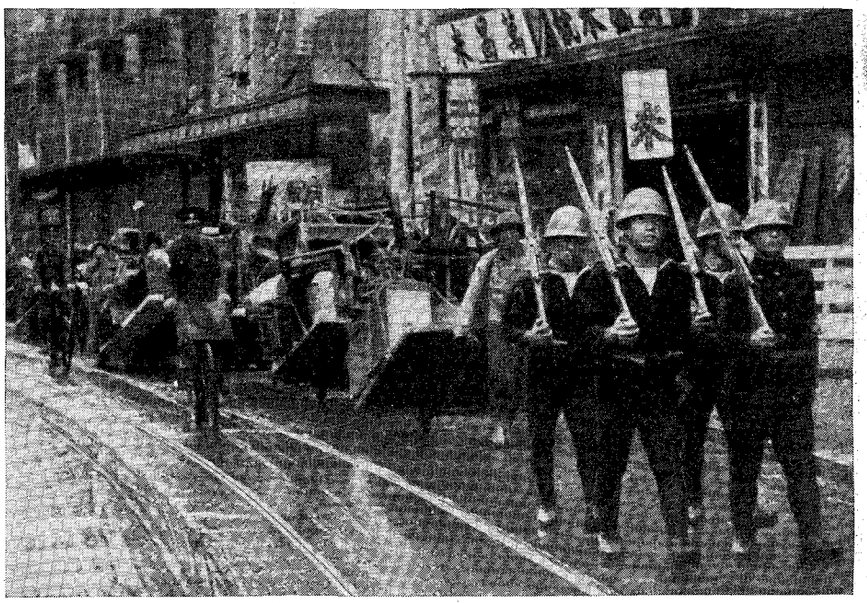
"It is significant . . . to note that all the chancelleries of the Powers, especially Great Britain and the United States, have been paying the closest attention to the movement. It is, of course, not to be expected that any Powers will fight any battle for China, but there is no telling what may not happen if their interests in China should be too much encroached upon."

British Dilemma

In spite of heavy preoccupation with the Ethiopian crisis, said the British-owned Shanghai *North China Herald*, the British Government "is not inclined to ignore the course of events in North China."

Foreign countries were sternly warned by the Tokyo *Asahi*, an independent Liberal organ of large circulation, against the danger of regarding China as "an advanced nation," and this daily went on to say:

"The Nanking Government is in trouble because it must put up an appearance of being the government of a country capable of looking after its own affairs. The Japanese policy toward China results from full appreciation of the actualities of the situation. There must not be any doubt of the purposes of the autonomy movement in North China, which aims at promotion of the welfare of the residents in the region. To realize this is to discard the view that Japan has territorial designs on China."



Universal Newsreel from Solbeiman Syndicate

Japanese Marines patroling a street in Shanghai International Settlement

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ussia's Great Peasant

alinin, at Sixty, Gets Highest ecoration of Soviet Republics

ichael Ivanovitch Kalinin was over-elmed with congratulations toward the d of the year on his sixtieth birthday. Chairman of both the Central Executive ommittee of the Union of Socialist Soviet publics and the Central Executive Comttee of the All-Russian Republic, Kalinin eived the highest honor of the U.S.S.R. the award of the Order of Lenin.

Kalinin has headed the Government of U.S.S.R. since 1923 and the Government the All-Russian Republic since 1919.

Born of a peasant family in 1875, as the oscow *News* recalled, he learned to read the age of ten under the instruction of an l soldier. His childhood was spent in the lage of Upper Troitsa in the Kashinsk strict of what is now Kalinin Province.

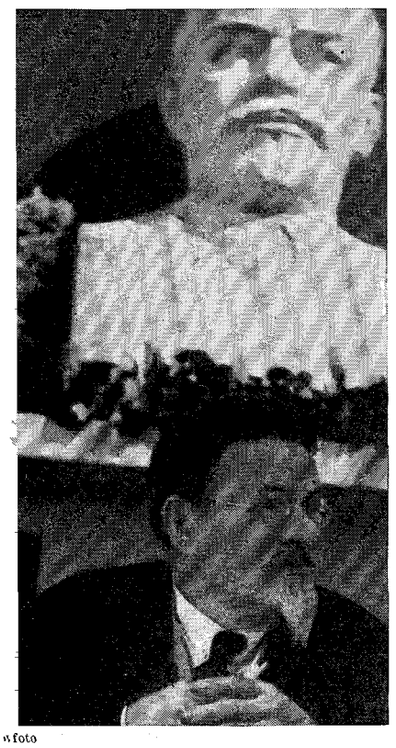
sing Culture

Upper Troitsa is a modest collective farm, cording to a correspondent of the Moscow *ws*, but it has attained a high level of tural and economic development, thanks the energy and industry of Kalinin's fel- countrymen. This informant added:

'The farm is made up of 120 families. ere are 420 children studying in its ten- ir school and there is not an illiterate son in the village except those old peo- who can no longer see to learn.

'The children all call themselves Ka- in's grandchildren.

'The story of how Kalinin himself rned to read and write provides a vivid ntrast between the life peasants lived ore the Revolution and the conditions ich they enjoy to-day."



w foto

Soviet President Kalinin, photographed under a bust of Lenin

48363

Crisis for Race of Genghis Khan

Outer Mongolia Finding Manchukuo Uses "Battering Ram" in "Knocking at Door"; Border Incidents and Protests

"Manchukuo is now knocking at Outer Mongolia's door as Commodore Perry knocked at Japan's door in 1858."

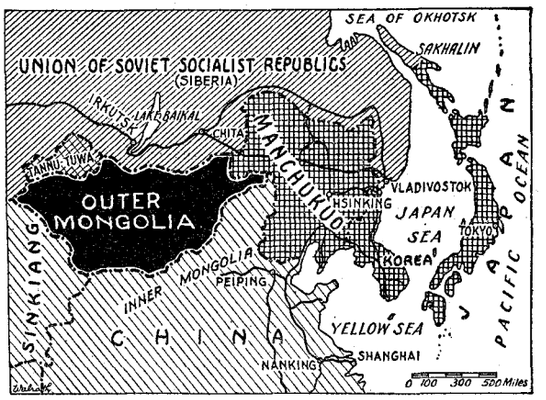
With this thesis of its Foreign Office in mind, Japan since last June has been coaching her puppet empire of Manchukuo in negotiations seeking to settle differences with neighboring Outer Mongolia.

In these negotiations, held at Manchuli, a border city, Outer Mongolia insisted upon discussing only frontier matters, but Manchukuo wanted to broach the entire question of relations, with a view, it is said, to pursuing her "opening-up" process for trade in Asia. Impatient at such conflict of principle, a Japanese member of the Manchukuoan delegation rose in October and declared:

"If you don't come to terms quickly, we'll march to Urga [the capital] and take things in our own hands."

The Outer Mongolians were shocked. Finally on November 26 the negotiations broke down when Outer Mongolia was asked to recognize Manchukuo diplomatically and to receive a permanent military commission.

All during December border clashes for which each country blamed the other were reported. Last week they became so serious that the political crisis they precipitated overshadowed all other events in the Chino-Japanese turmoil.



New York *Times*

Outer Mongolia, center of one Far East dispute

"Battering Ram"

Japan, some correspondents believed, was ready, not to knock on Outer Mongolia's door, but to use a "battering ram." Outer Mongolia's answer to this was a stern protest to Tokyo.

Outer Mongolia is officially known in the family of nations as the Mongolian People's Republic. A country of 714,000 square miles, population 540,000, it is situated between Chinese Turkestan and Manchukuo.

Bordering it on the southeast is Inner Mongolia, part of which (Jehol) was incorporated in Manchukuo, and the rest of which Japan hoped to include, along with some of North China, in a new State.

There are, all told, about 3,500,000 Mongolians, 2,000,000 of whom live in Manchukuo, which has bestowed upon them, for political reasons, almost princely favors.

Descendants of Genghis Khan, the Outer Mongolians began an independence movement on the fall of the Manchu dynasty in China in 1911. Under a Russo-Chinese-Mongol agreement in 1915 they obtained political freedom. Then, in 1924, Soviet Russia, seeking a buffer State between its western republics and China, fostered a revolution which resulted in the Mongolian People's Republic.

Last week, with high Outer Mongolian officials visiting in Moscow, Far Eastern observers noted that Japan, by sudden domination of the country, would have all of eastern Siberia at her mercy.

Fully realizing this possibility, the Moscow *Pravda* gave a stern warning to Tokyo.

"Japanese imperialism, if successful in Mongolia," said this Communist Party organ, "would have territory and resources for machinations on two fronts—the Chinese and the Soviet."

Military Clique Assailed

Charging that the Japanese military frankly talk of the conquest of Outer Mongolia, *Pravda* concluded by suggesting that Tokyo "take timely measures to restrain the adventurous Kwantung [mainland Army] military clique."

Japanese met these accusations by charging that the Soviet Union, not Japan, is preparing for war. Cited were 200,000 Soviet troops now in the Far East, the virtual completion of double-tracking the Trans-Siberian Railway, construction of air-ports, motor-roads and waterways in Outer Mongolia, and establishment of heavy industries in eastern Siberia.

"At present the Soviet is being restrained to some extent in its operations in the Far East by the strained situation in western Europe," said the *Manchuria Daily News* of Dairen, a Japanese-owned newspaper printed in English.

Then, accusing Soviet Russia of ambitions in Inner Mongolia, this journal continued: "If the Japanese policy toward North China does not fail and if the Mongolian inhabitants of Manchukuo sing the praise of the new Empire, it will be safe to regard Russia's ambition to advance to the Pacific Coast by way of Mongolia and North China as being sealed forever.

"It may also be said that Russia should abandon such ambition for the sake of peace in the Far East. If Japan's domination in this area is firmly established, the cause of unrest in the Far East will be eliminated."

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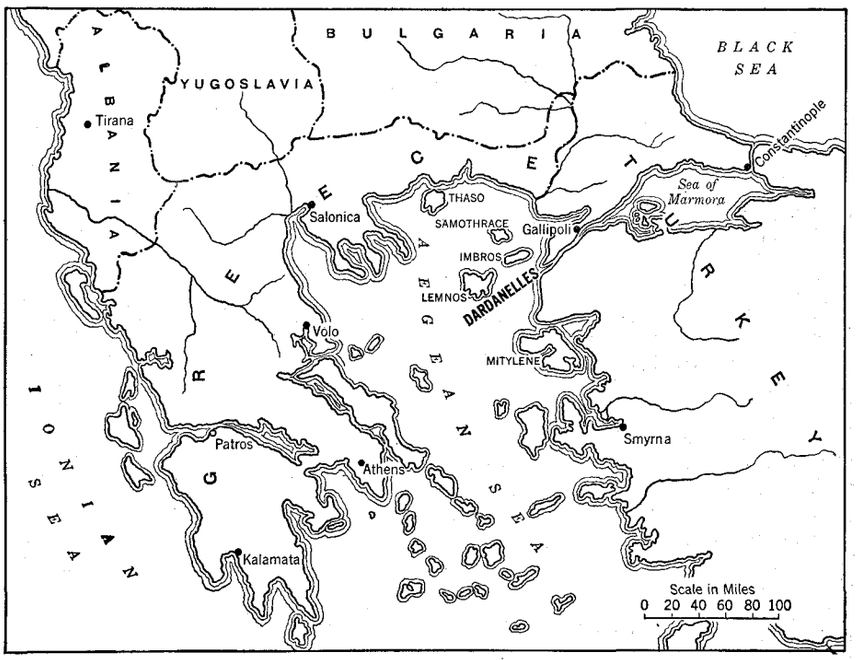
Turkey Sets Her Price

Wants Ban on Dardanelles Fortifications Lifted, Rhodes Returned, for Support to Britain; England's Relations With Russia Affected



The Strategic Dardanelles—Turkey's Price for Cooperation

Xerxes I, King of Persia in 485-465 B. C., son of Darius and Atossa, appeared unexpectedly in the news last week when Turkey sought France's consent to the fortification of the strategic Dardanelles in preparation for a mutual assistance pact with Great Britain and France against any possible attack by Italy.

The Dardanelles, famous since Xerxes's Army crossed on a bridge of boats to enter Europe in 480 B. C., combined with the more easterly Bosporus Straits, provided the first gateway between Europe and Asia. About ten miles long and from one to four miles wide, the narrow Dardanelles passage unites the Sea of Marmora and the Ægean Sea.

The Island of Rhodes lies in the Ægean Sea and Fernand de Brinon, a friend of Premier Pierre Laval, wrote in the Paris *Information* that Turkey's "price for complete cooperation is not only the abolition of the freedom of the Straits under the Treaty of Lausanne, but eventually the return of Rhodes to Turkey or a special régime for that island."

The island has been under Italian sovereignty since 1923.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne, a Paris correspondent of the Associated Press recalled, the Dardanelles and Bosporus regions were demilitarized. Before the World War, under a treaty with the Great Powers, Turkey could bar the passage to any non-Turkish ship.

Its military and naval importance was proved conclusively in 1915 when the Allies attempted, with complete failure, to force the Dardanelles.

There was a feeling in official circles, at Paris, it was said, that France would not be inclined to support Turkey's request for fortification because it would necessarily involve treaty-revision.

On the other hand certain well-informed British press correspondents reported that Premier Laval had given assurance to the Turkish Ambassador to France that the French Government would support in London Turkey's claim for final abolition of the restrictions imposed upon her sovereign rights in the Dardanelles, the connection between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Russian Angle

The British Government was confronted with a grave problem involving consideration of its attitude toward Russia, according to a well-informed British observer who writes under the name "Augur." In a dispatch to the New York *Times* he said of Turkey's request:

"This raises not only the far-reaching issue of freedom of navigation between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, but also the question of future British relations with Russia. Turkey to-day is a faithful ally of Russia; still Moscow can not view with indifference a return to the conditions of the Czarist period, when communication between Russian Black Sea ports and the outer world was at the mercy of the cannon of Turkish forts."

Republican Turkey has developed a feeling of friendship for Great Britain, J. H. Walton, Istanbul correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, wrote recently. He said the Turkey of Mustapha Kemal, now rightly known as Ataturk—Chief Turk—has rid itself of the offensive nickname, "Sick Man of Europe," and added:

"Great Britain's successful diplomatic representation in Turkey during the last ten years has created a keen desire f *rapprochement*. Ataturk himself is admirer of Britain and is devoting considc able time to learning English."

Soviet Russia has been of no small ass tance to Turkey in organizing defense, th *Daily Telegraph* correspondent stated fi ther, and pointed out that:

"Every advantage was taken of the vi of Voroshiloff, the Soviet Commissar f Defence, two years ago, when he inspect the Asiatic Zone of the Dardanelles.

"Turkey's friendship with Soviet Russ the first Power to tender moral and mater aid to the struggling Kemalists in their fig for independence, has enabled Republic Turkey to concentrate on the gigantic ta of setting her house in order. Secure in t knowledge that she had nothing to fe from her northeastern frontier, she w able to turn her face towards progress a her hand to reconstruction."

Mauritius: Empire-Bulwark

At a huge bas-relief floor-chart in t British Admiralty last week naval stra gists glued eyes on the sun-licked ribbon water that is the Suez Canal.

Ships of the line, in miniature, w grouped at either end, or moved cautiou through the narrow passage. As a sin lated explosion rent the sprawling sa banks, the war-craft scurried to cover, off, respectively, in the Mediterranean a Red Seas.

Theoretically, Britain's life-line of e pire had been severed.

Such a naval problem worked out w this realism brought into accentuated portance again last week the tiny island Mauritius, whose rugged luxuriance a limpid streams entranced Mark Twain.

Mauritius, England's chief possession the South Indian Ocean, is a strategic po on the route between South Africa a India. It is 716 square miles in ar Located about 1,400 miles from the coast Africa, off Madagascar, it is within fo days' steaming distance of ports used Ethiopia.

Ideal Site for Base

Because England has no major na base for thousands of miles around, Mau tius becomes, in the present Anglo-Ital rupture, an ideal site.

Assuming that the Suez Canal we blocked, both merchant and battle-shi would have to negotiate the long Cape Good Hope route to the Far East. With t exception of a dry dock at Simonstow South Africa, there is no naval base on t way until Colombo, Ceylon, is reached.

"Only in name did I find it a Brit colony," writes Arthur Lambton in t London *Daily Mail*. "Everything rema French. . . . The Sabbath is Continent in character, and Roman Catholicism the chief religion of the island. One is su rounded by the French language; and mo remarkably of all, altho it is an outpost our Empire, the frocks of the women a strongly suggestive of the Rue de la Paix

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2,000,000 Words on One Tooth

By Constant Hammering, Doctor Winter Taught a New Operation to a Nation of Dentists, and They Made Him Their President

A cruel deformity is the impacted third molar.

Back near the point where the jaw angles up to form its hinge with the skull, the lower wisdom-tooth may come in crooked. It then acts as a bony wedge, prying against the other teeth and their nerves.

About three persons in every hundred in this country have it in some degree of severity. Grouchy dispositions, vague illnesses, neuralgia, nervous ailments, even insanity and epilepsy have been traced to it. The only thing that can be done is to get the tooth out, and this is one of the most difficult, painful, and serious of all the operations of dental surgery.

This week dentists who are members of the Second District Dental Society, of Brooklyn, New York, are getting ready to view the modern thing in operations for impacted third molar. On January 13, Dr. George B. Winter, President of the American Dental Association, will show them a new sound motion-picture, outlining step by step how to remove the offending wisdom-tooth in a few minutes, with a minimum of inconvenience to the patient.

Doctor Winter has a weather-beaten, determined face, the body frame of a longshoreman, the resonant voice of a practised public speaker. He has a farm in the Ozarks near St. Louis, where he raises and trains saddle-horses. He likes wrestling, and can name the winners of most important bouts in the last twenty years.

Major Preoccupation

But the major preoccupation of his life has been the impacted lower third molar. He is Professor of Exodontia (tooth extraction) at Washington University School of Dentistry, St. Louis. At one time, in derision, he was called "Tooth-a-Minute Winter."

Doctor Winter says he has spoken and written 2,000,000 words about a single tooth, which is clearly an understatement. For fifteen years he has been writing, speaking, explaining his operation for impacted lower third molars to dental specialists throughout America and England.

He wrote a book of 835 pages on the impacted third molar; it is now the standard work. In 1933 he received the Newell Sills Jenkins medal for his "outstanding contributions to dental science." Last November, at its meeting in New Orleans, he became President of the American Dental Association.

When it elected him, the Dental Association took a step toward wiping out the cruelest memory of his career. Seventeen years before, in New Orleans, he appeared before the society at the request of friends to explain his new operation. The procedure he proposed was so revolutionary, it sounded so miraculous compared with the two-hour butchery of an operation then practised, that reputable dentists took him for a quack. They virtually booed him out of the meeting.

Doctor Winter, with his dog Duke, on his farm in the Ozarks

It was then he received the soubriquet, "Tooth-a-Minute Winter." It was, of course, an exaggeration, but the story had got around that Doctor Winter actually removed impacted teeth at that rate in soldiers' training-camps during the War.

Old Method *vs.* New

The old way of removing the impacted tooth was to saw and chisel it to pieces, taking out a bit at a time, often part of the jaw, too. Doctor Winter's technique—now the accepted practise—is a good deal like that of an engineer planning a dam or bridge.

Instead of digging out the molar by main force he photographs it by X-ray from all directions, to get an accurate idea of how it lies. Then, before he touches the patient, he lays out a complete campaign of action; every move carefully considered in advance. A little slice here, a slight leverage there—and out pops the offending tooth with a minimum of discomfort and injury.

Doctor Winter comes by his Middle-Western avocation of farming and horse-training by acquisition. He sometimes affects chaps, spurs, and a ten-gallon hat, but he was born in Brooklyn, New York.

Now that he is President of the American Dental Association, the great questions confronting his profession are much his concern. Last year he spent several months abroad, studying socialized medicine and health-insurance schemes practised there. He thought little of them. Last month, before the Greater New York December meeting of the First and Second District Dental Societies he reported that health-insurance systems like those of Europe are not suited to America.

"I wish at once to go on record," he said, "as being opposed to any plan of socialized health service that will include the major part of the population, whether it be by taxation or compulsory payments, into an insurance fund controlled and administered by the State. . . . In no country in which this plan is in force does it accomplish its intended purpose."

Fortunes by Stars

The Babylonians certainly started something when, back on the banks of the Euphrates, they began spending their nights gazing at the stars.

"Not only did they lay the groundwork for the science of astronomy," wrote Edwin C. Hill in the New York *Evening Journal* last week, "but they gave us, in addition, the pseudoscience of astrology, whereby we are asked to believe that our fates and our futures are determined by the position of the sun, the moon, and the planets at the time of our birth. . . .

"About $1,250,000 is paid out by gullible Americans each year for a look into the future.

"Silly girls and captains of industry are sisters and brothers in contributing to the fortune-telling racket. States and cities make laws against it, just as Moses did in the Bible, but the traffic goes on."

Mystifying the Gullible

Astrology is pure hocus-pocus, successful primarily because it mystifies the gullible, suggests Mr. Hill. It continues because it is a lucrative business, operated by clever astrologers who know how to impress seekers after knowledge of the future. There isn't a shred of scientific evidence in favor of it.

"If any one knows anything about the stars, that one is Dr. Harlow Shapley," he continues. "Boyish-looking for his fifty years and looking the part of an intellectual as well, he is the Director of Harvard Observatory and the recipient of endless honors from governments and scientific societies. . . .

"He'd be a good one to tell your fortune, the best in the world, in fact. Only Doctor Shapley doesn't believe in the stars. . . .

" 'Star-reading,' says Doctor Shapley, 'is plain buncombe. The stars, despite queer notions to the contrary, have as little influence on our daily lives as the leaves in a cup from which you drink your tea. And yet, some people believe in that, too.' "

The credulity of other folk is amusing,

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but there is a serious side. Mr. Hill says the family courts of the country are filled with cases of domestic discord which had their beginning in some fortune telling swindle.

"The husband is warned to beware of an elderly woman who is attempting to break up his home. Thereupon he . . . goes forth to stop at nothing short of murder in dealing with an offensive mother-in-law.

"The wife, on the other hand, listens to some old hag croon over a teacup and the result is that her husband must get another job because some unknown strawberry-haired lady in the same concern has designs on him.

"Doctors will tell you of patients who have died because they wouldn't take treatment or undergo operations because it wasn't in the teacups that they should do so. And the police will tell you of astounding instances of blackmail growing out of this business of Aries, Taurus, and the other ten little signs [of the astrologers]."

No. 1 Chemical Engineer

Gasoline—not counting the taxes—is cheap in this country to-day primarily because one man had an idea and launched a new profession—chemical engineering.

The chemical engineer is the fellow who takes rare chemicals out of the laboratory, finds out how to make them cheaply in quantity, and turns them into necessities of everyday life. Such manufacturing miracles have been performed in the last ten or fifteen years not only with gasoline, but with rubber, synthetic plastics, glass, perfumes, dyes, soaps, synthetic fabrics, drugs, and many other things.

The man who started it was Prof. Warren Kendall Lewis, who founded the first chemical engineering course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1910. Outspoken, dynamic Professor Lewis glimpsed a vision of the coming profession when he served as chemist for a tannery and leather-board mill at Merrimack, New Hampshire, in 1909. The following year he persuaded authorities at M.I.T. to let him work out the fundamentals of it.

Students Match Wits

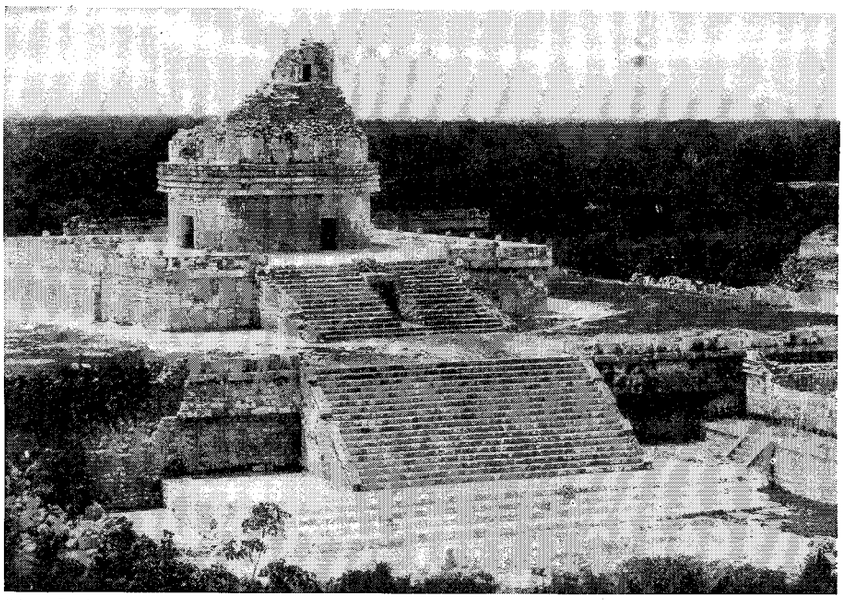
He devised a method of teaching young chemical engineers by setting them to work on real engineering problems. Cooperating with industry, he has "experimental stations" in a dozen leading chemical plants, where students are put to the test of matching their wits and training against actual problems.

Next week, for his part in bringing chemistry out of the cloistered laboratory and setting it up in business for itself, Professor Lewis will receive the Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry, one of the highest honors bestowed on chemists.

"The award," announced the Society of Chemical Industry last week, "has been made in recognition of his creative activities as the father of modern chemical engineering and his training of and inspiration to many of the present and potential leaders in the profession."

America's First Observatory?

Carnegie Institution Scientists, Finishing the Job of Restoring the Caracol, Ancient Maya Building, Still Wonder What It Was



Science Service

The tower within a tower in the Mayan City of Chichen Itza

This country's earliest civilization left many puzzles for archeologists to unravel, for the Mayas were a strange people, and scientists never have learned to read their writings.

Last week a tall, lean, bronzed young archeologist, tanned by the tropical sun, reported another puzzle that is still unsolved, after ten years of study. Karl Ruppert, of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, has just published a report of his restoration of the Caracol, the only structure of its kind so far discovered in the Yucatan jungles. It is a tower within a tower, standing on a double platform of stone.

Remarkable City

It was built, as nearly as archeologists can discover, toward the close of the twelfth century.

It was part of the remarkable Mayan City of Chichen Itza, which is now slowly rising again out of the jungle as archeologists put the old stones back atop one another and restore the glory of a lost empire.

The Mayan civilization at Chichen Itza had passed away before the Spaniards came. The Spanish invaders and their descendants called the structure the Caracol, from *escalera de caracol*, meaning "winding staircase."

Ten years ago the Carnegie Institution's men began working at Chichen Itza. Young Mr. Ruppert, then seven years out of his native State University, Arizona, was put in charge of restoring the Caracol in 1927.

One part of the task was to find out, if possible, what the Mayas had used it for. The shape of the structure suggests an observatory tower, and the Mayas were remarkable astronomers, as their calendar indicates.

At the tower's top was a small chamber, almost demolished by time. Through it a stone-lined passageway looks due west to the horizon-line. The Carnegie scientists, observing carefully in successive years, found that the diagonal from the inner right jamb to the outer left jamb is the line on which the sun sets on March 21 and September 23, the dates of the spring and autumn equinoxes.

Another diagonal, from the inner left to the outer right jamb, is within five degrees of the line on which the sun sets on June 22, the date of the summer solstice, or the time when the sun reaches its most northerly position each year.

"The erection of the jambs in such a position as to secure these observations could hardly have been by chance," remarks Mr. Ruppert in his report, "The Caracol," published by the Carnegie Institution.

"More likely it was planned and carefully thought out as the result of long observation of solar phenomena."

Dr. Alfred Vincent Kidder, chief of the Carnegie archeologists, recently suggested that the building may also have been a temple. With the Mayas, astronomy, astrology, geomancy, and religion were inextricably interwoven.

Placating the Gods

The lives of the maize-growing commoners among them was a continual effort to placate the gods of the rain, the soil, and the harvest. Naturally, they asked the priests for advice as to the best time to plant and harvest.

The priests knew the answers, for they had learned how to tell the progress of the seasons by sighting through their tower for the position of the sun.

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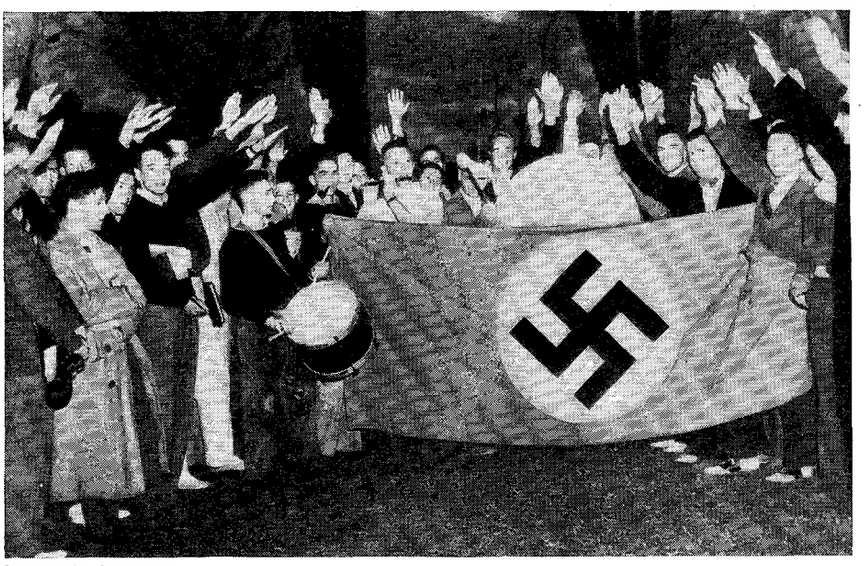
Loyalty Oaths: Pro and Con

Issue of Academic Freedom Raised; Doctor Russell Would Teach Facts About Communism; Doctor Fox Sees "Lynching of Ideas"

"Patriotism," said Samuel Johnson to his biographer, "is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

"But let it be considered," Boswell hastens to add, "that he did not mean a real and generous love of our country, but that pretended patriotism which so many, in all ages and countries, have made a cloak for self-interest."



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Williams College students burlesquing the "loyalty oath"

Johnson's famous remark is recalled by the warning of many educators that the compulsory oaths of allegiance exacted from teachers and the compulsory salutes to the flag forced upon schoolchildren may be but the beginning of a general "witch-hunting" by professional "patrioteers." This so-called fresh assault on liberty in the name of patriotism, critics charge, is such as would have hushed the voice of Patrick Henry and left unwritten the Declaration of Independence and all other charters of freedom.

New Warnings

Most recent to warn against this result of the "red" scare which has flamed across the campuses and forced the enactment of oaths of allegiance in the District of Columbia and twenty-two States is Dr. Tyler Dennett, President of Williams College. Critic of bureaucracy, he is one of those college presidents who refused FERA aid for students.

Speaking before the New England Society in the City of New York, he said that if ritualistic patriotism is continued, it will not be long before a similar interference with the press and with the churches may threaten this country.

"The cult of so-called patriotism," he went on, "is spreading across our land. Busy little agencies are at work here and there throughout our country to convince people, who seem to be willing to pay large prices for the service, that revolution is being brewed in the educational institutions of our country. These subtle efforts to intimidate our teachers and our schools are poisonous."

Ceremonial patriotism, said Doctor Dennett, is alien to the spirit of the American people. Citing the case in Massachusetts of the expulsion from school of a descendant of Betsy Ross because her religious convictions forbade her to salute the flag, he said: "I do not stop to argue whether she was right or wrong. I merely ask where on God's green earth you would put a child who has declined to salute the flag unless it be in an American public school?"

When the time came for the Williams College faculty to take the oath of allegiance, the students, with the cooperation of the town merchants, declared a Red, White, and Blue day for campus and town. As the faculty gathered, the students lined up in military formation, goose-stepped and gave the Nazi salute to the teachers. The fun-making "indicates," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), "that the students have a sense of fitness as well as of humor; a newer generation will not be deluded by what goes on in the name of protecting them."

The great hue and cry for compelling teachers to take oaths of allegiance is based on the charge that communism is taught in the colleges.

In his recent annual report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, Dr. William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, urged that the facts of communism be taught so that people would know it for what it is.

For, he said, "if the American people generally agree that they wish to preserve their old plan of life, social organization, and government, then it is all important that they recognize communism when they see it, and be wary of its plans and promises and early allurements. Otherwise they will be unable to appraise political policies that inflame envy, that pit class against class, that lay taxes unevenly and unjustly, that handicap private business by giving every advantage to government competition, and reserve security and comfortable life to the government functionary.

"All these are trends toward some form of communism. If the American people do not know it, how can they be on their guard?"

Less than a month before, another educator, Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, President of Union College, had also assailed oath-binding officials as "lynchers of ideas" and "witch-hunters," and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, warned that an "armed soldier to tell you when to take off your hat" will follow the enforced loyalty oaths.

Yet the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) is puzzled by the opposition to the loyalty laws. "The effect of these laws," it says, "is to raise the teaching profession to the same standard as other public service. The President of the United States takes an oath of loyalty, and so does a township trustee. Every public official has to be 'sworn in,' and there seems to be no valid objection to bringing to teachers the full responsibility of the tasks that lie ahead of them. Any teacher who has conscientious objections to the Constitutions of his State and National Government should step aside for those who would pledge their allegiance."

Pagans in America

Two American missionaries are scattered to the four corners of the earth, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Bingham Howden, Episcopal Missionary Bishop of New Mexico, points out that within our own borders there are more than 45,000 pagans who still worship their tribal gods. They are the Navajo Indians in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, which Bishop Howden describes as "the most neglected area in the United States."

"Their paganism can not be ascribed to any lack of proselyting by the Christians," observes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "because since the Spaniards first encountered them in the sixteenth century they have been subjected to systematic campaigns of conversion. With the exception of a comparatively few individuals, other Indians have accepted Christianity, but the Navajos have remained obdurate. This does not mean that they are irreligious, because atheism and agnosticism are unknown among them.

"An interesting observation by Bishop Howden is that the Indian is not a vanishing race. 'There are more Indians alive today in North America than there were when Columbus landed!' he said. Speaking of the Navajos, he said there were only 9,000 of them in 1869 and to-day there are 45,000."

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Making Slum-Children Leaders

New York Police Department Answers Society's Challenge; Community Centers Where Youth Can Have Supervised Play

Statistics indicate that 200,000 children now in school in the United States "will probably become criminals," John B. Quinn of St. Louis, President of the National League for Compulsory Education, told the League's recent convention, in Montreal.

"Too often," said Mr. Quinn, "children forced to leave school under sixteen years of age without sufficient preparation for life's duties become liabilities in the form of idlers, wasters, or criminals. Herein lies a challenge to society."

Challenge Accepted

The challenge has been accepted by the New York City Police Department.

Last week it opened in Brooklyn the first of a series of Community Youth Centers, sponsored by Byrnes MacDonald, Director of the Department's Juvenile Aid Bureau. The gang of boys from the cast of "Dead End," a current play showing how slums contribute to gangsterism, took part in the opening ceremonies.

Six years ago Patrolman Joseph Jackel was killed in the district in the performance of his duty. The center was named after him, as all centers will be named after slain policemen, and a picture of him was unveiled by his widow.

These community centers, designed to offer a play and sports-program which will "use up the surplus energy of boys and make them so damn tired they can't get into trouble," according to a police spokesman, will be outfitted by employees of the WPA, and conducted by instructors provided by the WPA and the NYA.

Tho the centers are designed primarily for juveniles, they will be open also to the entire community for recreational, educational, and social purposes.

From 3 until 10 P.M., usual play-time on the street, the doors of the centers will swing wide.

Thousands of children in New York, as in other cities, have no place to play after school hours, and Satan finds plenty of mischief for them to do. About a year ago, storekeepers and residents in the vicinity of Columbia University campus became so alarmed by an epidemic of broken store-windows, smashed milk-bottles, and street-fights that they called on the police for extra protection.

"No Place to Go"

Dr. Patty Smith Hill, professor emeritus of Teachers College, Columbia University, and a pioneer in kindergarten-school development, heard of the problem, and decided to take a hand. She talked with some of the offending group, most of whom were about twelve. They told her, she said: "We have no place to go, and nothing to do after school is over."

That was her key. "Not one of them was really bad," she says. "All they lacked was a proper outlet for their natural youthful energy."

Still vigorous, alert, and smiling, despite her sixty-seven years, Doctor Hill opened a center in the nursery-school she was conducting. The boys were suspicious at first.

After a whispered consultation, they informed her how they would like to employ their time in the center. Said the appointed leader: "We want to learn all about gas, so we can make tear-gas bombs and lick the stuffing out of that tough gang on the next block."

They did learn about gas, but not for bombs. Doctor Hill started a chemical class for the urchins, and they became so interested in the wonders of science that they never mentioned tear-gas again.

Classes in art, stenography, and music also were started. Plays were put on. Parents became interested, and the most satisfying feature of Doctor Hill's work was the spirit in which the children and their parents took part in the entertainments.

Storekeepers no longer complained of smashed milk-bottles and broken windows.

Acme

These athletic New York boys can play a good game of hockey, even if they are not always able to find a playground. This game was sponsored by the Madison Square Boys' Club

Women as Clergy

Members of the Church of England may soon have "the Rev. Mrs. John Smith" call on them. The title will mean, not that Mrs. Smith is ordained, but that she is a deaconess.

The Commission appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, which has been deliberating the question since February, 1932, has reported against admission of women to the priesthood, but favors the recognition of deaconesses as members of the clergy entitled to be called the Reverend and with certain limited rights.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has an order of deaconesses. Their work is connected mainly with teaching and social welfare. They may take part in an informal service as any layman may do, and they must be unmarried.

The chief point in the English Commission's report, according to the London *Daily Express*, is as follows:

"We think that laywomen should be eligible for all such offices and duties in the Church as are open to laymen, including that of lay reader; that authority should be given to some women to preach, to take occasional services, and to conduct retreats . . . but after full consideration we do not feel able, in view of the past history and existing conditions of the Christian Church, to recommend the admission of women to the priesthood."

Rulings on Marriage

In giving its reasons against ordination of women, the Commission recites that "a married woman could not satisfactorily perform the duties of a priest together with the care of a home, especially should she be the mother of children.

"At present a married priest is able to fulfil the requirements of the ordination service 'to forsake and set aside all worldly cares and studies' largely because his wife can undertake the care of the household and the family, but it would be far harder for a married woman priest to give herself with a similar separation to the work of the priesthood."

To the question whether a woman priest should take a vow of celibacy, the Commission replies: "We think that to impose it would involve injustice, since it is not required of men."

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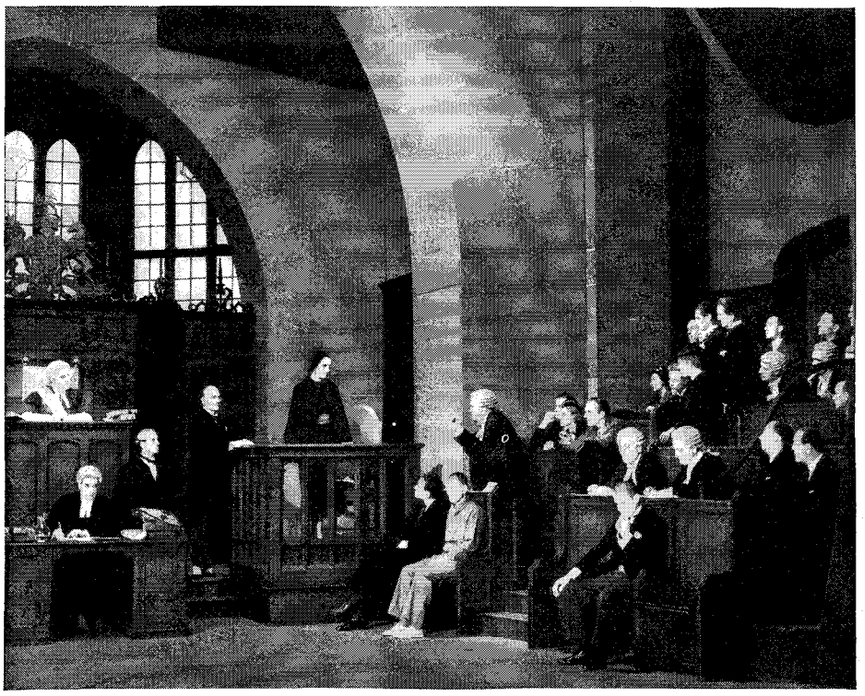
England's Gift to Broadway Stage

"Libel!" Is Melodrama Set in Court-Room; Its Barristers Glacial, Not Explosive; Another Actor From Abroad Triumphant



Vandamm

Scene from the play, "Libel!" with Lady Loddon *(Joan Marion) on the stand, being questioned by* Mr. Foxley *(Wilfrid Lawson)*

As if it had not had a surfeit of good plays, the New York theater released one more to public gaze last week. It is Gilbert Miller's importation of a British court-room drama, "Libel!"

Apart from the fact that it will disturb accepted American notions of English jurisprudence, it supplies evidence that a play about a trial need not be either a bore or an incredible novelty.

Because of slack talent by dramatists committed to the writing of court-room plays, these legal dramas have fallen into disrepute. If the authors insisted on veracity and accurate court procedure, their plays resulted in stiff, sleepy events. If they sought to hurdle this trap with novelty, their plays not only had no relation to law, but very little to drama. Court-room plays became, therefore, traditionally dull and witless.

Written by Judge

"Libel!" is a sleek, astute escape from the sad condition. Written by an English judge, Edward Wooll, it is reliably accurate and, on top of that, is built on the foundation of a sturdy, if theatrical, story. Judge Wooll has proved that English courts of justice are not gloomy, icy founts of boredom dominated by yawning lawyers in gray, curled perukes.

Here are wigged lawyers who cross-examine from their tables, but whose glacial, penetrating dignity and frosty scorn is far more disconcerting to recalcitrant witnesses than the violent pacings and explosions of American lawyers who stalk up and down in front of the witness-chair. Their passages of irony, as between counsel for the defense and the prosecution, also have a disciplined ferocity more studiedly insulting than is the case when, as in America, opposing counsel clash in loud, rasping voices.

Judge Wooll concedes the facts in his play but insists that all his characters are fictitious. The story he submits is this:

The London Gazette, a scandal sheet, has printed that *Sir Mark Loddon, Bart., M.P.*, is not *Sir Mark Loddon*, is not a Baronet, should not be a Member of Parliament, since he is an impostor and for the same reason should not be married to *Lady Enid Loddon*. Having read this inescapable attack, *Sir Mark* has sued for libel.

A wily, implacable defense lawyer weaves an astonishing series of implications around *Sir Mark*. Their cumulative effect is that even *Lady Loddon* comes to doubt her husband's identity.

"It is steadily engrossing as it weaves its tortuous way through a maze of complicated evidence," writes John Mason Brown in the New York *Post*. "As a matter of fact it is a melodrama laid in an English court, which is presided over by a bewigged and ever-civil judge who listens to the arguments of bewigged and acidly polite barristers. . . . It offers an unusually compelling evening in the theater."

Among the players, some of whom were making their débuts in this country, is Wilfrid Lawson, one of England's leading Shavian actors. Not since that night in New York, four years ago, when a tubby, unprepossessing British actor named Charles Laughton came, unheralded, to Broadway, has a First Audience worked itself into such a state over a visiting player.

"The play is helped immeasurably by the superior quality of the cast," notes Burns Mantle in the New York *Daily News*. "There are recent Miller importations among the actors. Chief among these is Wilfrid Lawson, brought over to play the learned counsel for the defense. And a splendidly forceful characterization Mr. Lawson is able to give."

Completing the critical cheers for the play itself is Richard Lockridge in the New York *Sun:*

"It is played with brilliance and directed with pungency by Dr. Otto Ludwig Preminger, a wonder-boy of Central Europe. (He directs it quite as well as, and so far as I could see, in much the manner of, one of the wonder-boys of Eastern America.) It has variety, continuous suspense, a shivery scene in which a mindless automaton is presented."

Energetic Director

Twenty-nine years old, energetic, personable, Doctor Preminger has established himself in Europe as a director whose methods and attack on play problems result in smooth, winning performances. He has soaked himself in the lore of theater, has studied the traditions of direction, and shut his own career off from those methods which result in artificiality rather than persuasion.

* * *

A "Failure" Comes Back

Humphrey Cobb wrote a stirring novel of the war, called it "Paths of Glory," and sat back to watch it become an overnight best-seller. Sidney Howard, moved by the tragedy of the novel, dramatized the book. Arthur Hopkins, a shrewd manager, cast it intelligently, provided simple, stark settings for it and presented it on Broadway. It was an almost instant failure.

Since its failure on Broadway, it has been released for use by little and collegiate theaters throughout the country. It has become a powerful, effective play.

Theater Arts Monthly, commenting on this, reports its fate at Northwestern University. In his preface, Mr. Howard wrote: "Let us not be deluded about the road to world peace. It is stony and may well prove yet a thousand years long. All we can do is put up our bill-boards of protest. This play was made to be another bill-board."

Taking this as a spring-board, *Theater Arts Monthly* says:

"The Northwestern University Theater seems to have been the first non-professional theater to take advantage of this bill-board, for it offered 'Paths of Glory' last November, with an opening on Armistice Day for a week's run that turned out to be the theater's greatest financial success. The 'Standing Room Only' sign was used nightly, and then the production was moved intact to Naperville, Illinois, for one capacity performance at North Central College. It is scheduled for revival during the summer session."

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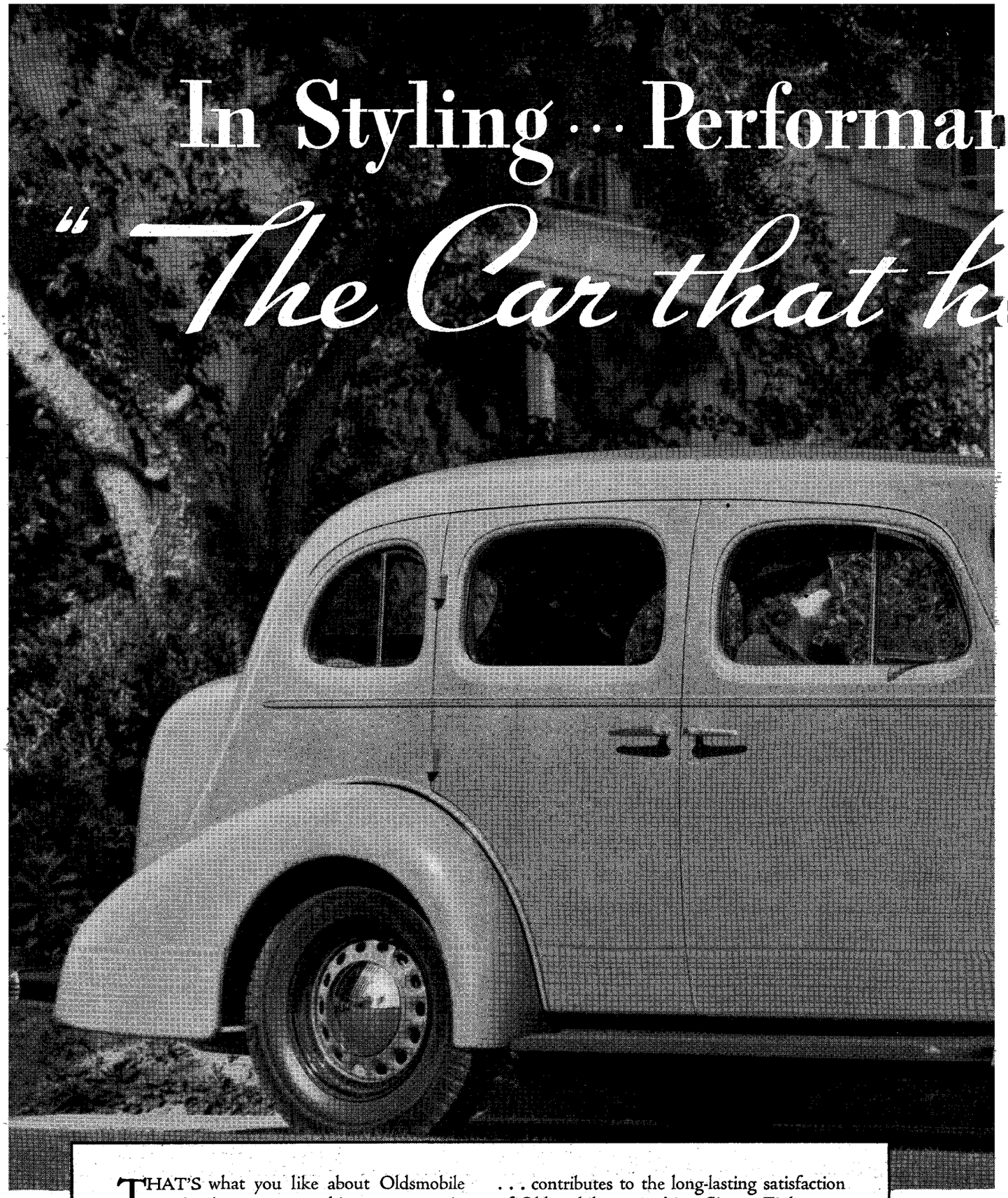

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Metropolitan Opera House, New York

Lucrezia Bori in the winter of 1912-'13

Keystone

Bori trying her luck at fishing last summer

Wide World

Bori in her dressing room at the "Met."

Miss Bori's Farewell Season

Leading Soprano to Retire From Metropolitan; Favorite in Opera as Singer and Fund-Raiser; Had Appeared Opposite Caruso

There is an undertone of sadness in the optimistic symphony which is New York's Metropolitan Opera House under its new régime. For dark-haired, dark-eyed Miss Lucrezia Bori, leading soprano for more than twenty years, has announced that this is to be her last season on the operatic stage.

Three years ago she signed a contract announcing that it would be her last. She was forty-five then and originally had decided not to stay on the stage after reaching that age.

But loyalty to and love for the old "Met." decided for her differently. Hard times had come upon the Opera House where for so long her lovely lyric soprano notes had been heard. Money had to be raised, if the old institution were to survive. Miss Bori sprang to the rescue, and raised her voice in more ways than one.

Pleaded for Opera

She campaigned. She made speeches. From the stage during interludes of the performance she appealed for funds. Money began coming in, and to-day Edward Johnson, new General Manager of the Metropolitan, says: "A great part of credit for the existence to-day of the Metropolitan belongs to Miss Bori."

Bori is not the soprano's real name. She was born a Borgia. "The famous Lucrezia is my ancestor," she once said. "But I do not carry poison in my ring."

Valencia in Spain was her birthplace. At an early age she developed operatic tendencies—to the dismay of her family. That the old and famous House of Borgia should be connected with the stage was unthinkable.

In her father she found an unexpected ally. He helped her. She studied, went to Rome, and at the age of twenty scored a triumph at her début as *Micaela* in "Carmen."

Puccini, Gatti-Casazza, and Toscanini heard her. Their verdict was unanimous. She was signed to sing the leading rôle in Puccini's version of "Manon Lescaut" in Paris. Playing opposite her was the great Caruso. Her success was brilliant.

Triumph as *Manon*

Widely hailed as "Puccini's Find," Miss Bori came to America in 1912. Here she made her début at the Metropolitan as *Manon* again. Triumph followed triumph.

Then, in 1915, came misfortune to the diminutive singer. A minor operation on her throat resulted in the loss of her voice.

"That," wrote Jean Lyon in the New York *Sun*, "to a prima donna who had carried all Europe and the Americas away with her singing, was a devastating tragedy. For one entire year she lived in her old home in Spain wondering if she would ever sing again." She recovered, however, ". . . and returned jubilant to her old haunt, the Metropolitan Opera House, to sway her audiences once more with the beauty of her voice."

Since then, her career has continued brilliantly and without interruption. Among her more famed impersonations is that of *Melisande* in "Pelleas et Melisande." Miss Bori has appeared perhaps most often as *Mimi* in "La Bohème." No one of her nearly two-score rôles is her favorite. "Always I like best the one I have sung last," she says.

Says Johnson, "Miss Bori's retirement is a terrific loss to the Metropolitan. She typifies this entire generation of this genre of artists. I do not see how the Metropolitan can ever replace her."

Musicians and Humor

"Have musicians a sense of humor?" asks Gustav Ernest, European music-critic, in *The Etude*.

For proof that they have, he continues, consider the following paragraphs, "which shall deal not with the sense of humor as shown by musicians in their works, but, rather, as it has come to the surface in their relations to, and intercourse with, their fellow men:

"Of the stories told of Spohr, the famous violinist and composer, one, at least, has become public property. A young composer asked his opinion on a piece of music he had written. Spohr looked it over carefully, and then replied:

" 'Well, really, I find much in your music that is good, and also much that is new.' The young composer beamed with pleasure. . . . 'Only,' Spohr continued, 'what is good is mostly not new, and what is new is mostly not good!'

Retort Courteous

"This recalls the answer said to have been given by Rossini to some one who wanted to know what he thought of a funeral-march he had written on the death of Meyerbeer.

" 'There is only one thing I regret,' said Rossini, after examining it, 'and that is that it was not you who died and Meyerbeer who had written the funeral-march.'

"As is well known, Rossini made many a witty play on words and, in addition to that, was really a very accomplished cook. He . . . was particularly proud of his ability to cook rice and macaroni.

"Once a social climber gushed to him, 'Maestro, do you remember that famous dinner given you in Milan, when they served a gigantic macaroni? Well, I was seated next to you.' 'So!' smiled Rossini. 'I remember the macaroni perfectly, but I fail to recognize you.' . . .

"One of the most serious of musicians, Brahms was among those who could listen by the hour to humorous stories, of which he used to make notes on the spot so as to be able to pass them on to others."

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On the Current Screen

Thunderbird, the Indian who supplied a new order of comedy

Annie Oakley was a girl reputed to be able to shoot out any one of the thousands of eyes of a common house-fly at 100 yards. Her prowess with pistol and rifle, exhibited from Coast to Coast in Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" Show, brought her international fame, and gave her name to free tickets.

Still, these many years after, free theater-tickets, free tickets of any kind, are known as "Annie Oakleys." She is supposed once to have shot the bullet from a .30-.30 rifle neatly through a pair of passes for a friend. All passes have holes punched in them, but not any longer have they been shot there by Annie and her trusty rifle.

RKO-Radio Pictures, continuing to weave films around the lives of noteworthy Americans, bases the new picture, "Annie Oakley," on her—but adds a romance.

Romantic Plot

Briefly, without any lasting concern for the romantic aspects of the plot, the film treats of a notable shooting-match in which *Annie*, for all that her expert eye is steady and trigger-finger strong, is defeated by the famous *Toby Walker*. The two become stars in *Buffalo Bill's* show until *Toby*, attempting to save *Sitting Bull*, has his eyes damaged.

His pride forces his silence, and, rather than explain, he permits himself to be fired. The "Wild West" Show goes to Europe, *Toby* drifts down to a shooting-gallery on the Bowery. *Sitting Bull*, still grateful to his rescuer, finds him there when the show comes back from Europe, and effects a reconciliation between *Toby* and *Annie*.

Barbara Stanwyck makes an excellent performance in the rôle of Annie, and her support, which includes Preston Foster as *Toby*, is excellent.

One of the best performances is contributed by the Indian who plays *Sitting Bull*. There appears to be a conspiracy of silence concerning this flavorous, richly satisfying actor. His name is found in the cast, as Thunderbird, but that is all that is known about him.

"The picture provides a most pleasant surprize for those who have been wondering whether the cycle of semibiographical films had run its course," Fred Speers notes in the Denver *Post*.

" 'Annie Oakley' has everything it takes to make a thoroughly entertaining picture. Something of the spirit of the old showmanship of the Buffalo Bill 'Wild West' era has been caught and transferred to the screen."

"Barbara Stanwyck has done herself no harm by appearing as the trigger-fingered

Barbara Stanwyck as Annie Oakley, *the "shootinest gal in town"*

little Miss who shot her way to fame and fortune," Charles Gentry writes in the Detroit *Evening Times*. "This is a new kind of characterization for Miss Stanwyck, and gives her a chance to do something more than complain about a worthless socialite husband, which is her usual lot in the pictures.

"About this 'shootinest gal in town,' scenarists have constructed a story, part fiction and part truth, which can't fail to hold attention until the end."

Mr. Gentry's comment on the increased scope the rôle gives to Miss Stanwyck is interesting in the light of a statement made a year ago by Arthur Hopkins, New York theatrical producer, who gave Miss Stanwyck her first important rôle on the stage.

"She is," he said, "the best and most important American actress in the last fifty years."

And he implied that Hollywood was at fault in not recognizing this and giving her better, more solid rôles.

Curiously, when the picture is ended, Miss Stanwyck shares audience appreciation with the Indian, Thunderbird. His sly, subtle comedy is of a new order in laugh-making.

One notable scene shows the dismay of a tipsy man who believes that he has witnessed a brutal scalping on a broad, tenanted city street. What he has seen is *Sitting Bull*, idly walking along with tomahawk in hand, bump into a man and knock that man's toupee off.

Enthusiastic Critic

Harold Heffernan, in the Detroit *News*, takes enthusiasm from the picture, and reports:

"Here is a heaping measure of sparkling screen entertainment—romance, comedy, thrills, and just the proper shading of pathos—acted in an inspired manner by all the leading characters, and directed with a shrewd eye on those factors most enjoyed by the average fan."

William G. Stiegler, in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, is less enthusiastic, finding fault with the rollicking character made for the screen. He finds fable overriding fact.

"The real Annie Oakley was one of the simplest and most unpretentious little women ever to win world fame—so simple and unpretentious that she was content to live out her declining years and die obscurely in the same little Ohio town where she was born.

"If she could return long enough to see the current film bearing her name she might know what all the shooting was for—since that was her favorite game—but she probably would be strangely puzzled by all the rest of it."

It is the romance with star-shooter *Toby Walker* that persuades Mr. Stiegler to protest.

"The original Annie Oakley," he reports, "was happily wedded to the one man she cared for, but it was the kind of marriage that was as unexciting as your *Aunt Minnie's* on your mother's side. So Hollywood has proceeded to embroider the simple record in its own flamboyant fashion."

Film Ratings

In response to many requests from readers, The Literary Digest is resuming a weekly rating of the new films. The ratings represent a consensus of critical opinion arrived at by analysis of the comment of screen reviewers throughout the country. They are not arbitrary ratings set by The Literary Digest Screen Editor.

The ratings are *AAAA*, Excellent; *AAA*, Good; *AA*, Acceptable, and *A*, Poor.

***AAAA*—"Mutiny On The Bounty"; "A Tale of Two Cities."**

***AAA*—"A Night At The Opera"; "So Red The Rose"; "Annie Oakley"; "The New Gulliver"; "In Old Kentucky"; "I Dream Too Much."**

***AA*—"Hands Across The Table"; "Frisco Kid"; "If You Could Only Cook"; "Scrooge."**

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News of the Book World

From "Dance," published by Putnam's

Roman burlesque dancers

Nijinsky in Fokine's "Petrouchka" (1911)

Dance. By Lincoln Kirstein. 369 pp. Illus. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $5.)

Mr. Kirstein, Director of the Division of Theatrical Sciences at the School of the American Ballet, has reached back deeply into history and the tales he has rescued are uniformly beguiling.

There is, for instance, the Egyptian inscription laying down the etiquette of a new minister's first audience before the King: "He should enter the Audience Chamber dancing, so that from his gestures, poses, and mimicry could be seen loyalty, grace, tenderness, and energy.

"The King would reply to the Minister with a different 'dance' and the levée would terminate with a procession of court functionaries, priests, and musicians."

Most of us would give a lot to see a new Secretary of State cutting a caper before his President and the nation's Chief Magistrate making it a *pas de deux*.

Accidental Evolution

Altho man has from the beginning of time danced in one way or another, the beginnings of the more formal of the classics seem to have evolved accidentally. Thus, the school of the Russian ballet got its start as the leader in the art from the appointment by Paul, son of Catherine the Great, of Charles Louis Didelot as ballet-master.

How accidental this really was may be judged from the fact that Paul was as crazy as a March hare. He forbade the wearing of round hats. Green, dark blue, white, red, and strawberry were colors he reserved for himself. He required his courtiers and their ladies to twist in an effort at double-jointedness, so that, while dancing, they might never have their backs turned on their Czar.

This author derives the word "dance" from the ancient high German "*danson*," meaning "to stretch or drag," and explains that "it is apparent that the idea of tension, from the very beginning, has been foremost in people's minds when they have thought about dancing seriously enough to invent or adapt word-sounds for it."

This "tension" became panic during the Black Death plagues of the Middle Ages, albeit often the Dance of Death was hilarious. In Hungary it was thought pious to dance at a wake to the tune of the bagpipes and in 1285 in Scotland, the guests at the wedding of Alexander the Third and Joleta were amused by the antics of a dancer dressed as a skeleton.

This history of the dance proves once again that it takes all sorts of people to make a world. One hundred and twenty-three illustrations are included, as fascinating in themselves as Mr. Kirstein's almost inexhaustible supply of odd and interesting information.

* * *

The Sound Wagon. By T. S. Stribling. 404 pp. (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran and Company: $2.50.)

From a pen dripping acid Mr. Stribling has presented to his readers the strange case of *the Hon. Henry Lee Caridius*, who was expelled from the U. S. Senate and sent to a Federal penitentiary. So much for his story. The burden of the tale is a caustic critique of the American scene which will please neither those who look upon their *Uncle Sam* as a sort of Federal *Santa Claus* nor those who have put into their politics the cynical realism of so-called "practical men."

Mr. Stribling is greatly provoked by the relations of business and finance with the politicians and the underworld.

For two years the author rambled about large American cities and State Capitals, interviewing public dignitaries from dog-catcher to Governor. What he found in our public life was unpalatable, to be sure, and "The Sound Wagon" has its moments as a rabble-stirring political tract.

Mr. Stribling obviously intended to pick the Commonwealth to pieces in a mood of irony but he has occasionally allowed himself the luxury of honest indignation, particularly concerning affairs with which the public seems to have lost the capacity for wrathful disapproval.

One gathers that the author has not enjoyed playing Warwick to *the Hon. Henry Lee Caridius*, even in the make-believe of a book; few will withhold from him, however, credit for roasting up brown our public servants who from day to day so eloquently "point with pride" or "view with alarm," according to which way they have guessed the vote will go.

* * *

The Coming American Fascism. By Lawrence Dennis. 320 pp. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50.)

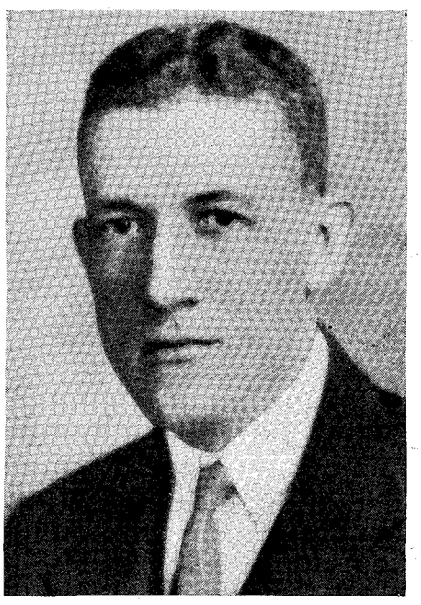
"Undoubtedly the easiest way to unite and animate large numbers in political association for action is to exploit the dynamic forces of hate and fear," Mr. Dennis assures us. "The most dynamic persons in any new political movement are those in whom frustration and defeat have generated most hate and fear. Obviously, the only way to avoid hates and fears is to prevent frustrations and remove dangers.

Task for Liberals

"If liberal leadership succeeds in doing this for the underprivileged nations and the underprivileged members of the *élite* within nations, Fascism will not triumph over liberal leadership. If, however, liberal capitalism is doomed, we must expect its successor to be largely the work of angry and frustrated men with a will to power. Preparatory thinking, nevertheless, can bring into alliance with these men the less frustrated and embittered and bring to the new movement their contributions. Only a body of enlightened and sympathetic opinion will be able to impose on an emergent Fascism counsels of moderation, and avert the extremes of a bitter class war."

Mr. Dennis is no newcomer to his subject. Three years ago he raised the question "Is Capitalism Doomed?" in a book of that title which caused quite a stir in economic circles.

Mr. Dennis has canvassed the Fascist scene pretty thoroughly and his book should be of importance to those who would know what they are talking about, no matter what the reader's prejudices.



Lawrence Dennis: He canvasses the Fascist scene

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

•

As this Department receives a great many more inquiries than it can publish, only such of these as appeal to the Editors as of general interest to the greatest number of Readers are printed.

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

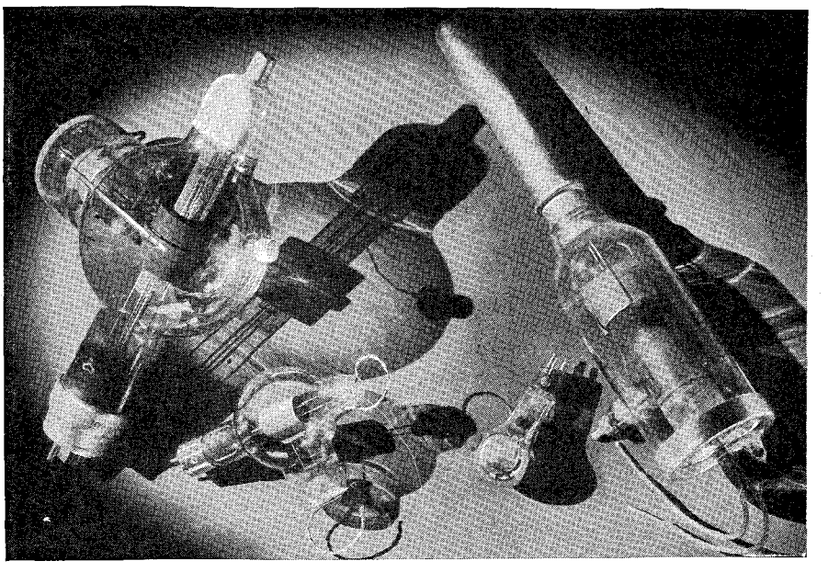
a.—"D. S. B.," Shamokin, Pa.—The indefinite article *a* is given the sound *ay* only when attention is to be stressed on the singleness of the following noun; in other words, when the numeral *one* might be used in place of the article; as, "I did not say that the boys in this room were naughty, but that *a* boy in this room is naughty."

bibelot.—"C. B. W.," Middlebury, Vt.—The word *bibelot* is French and is a contraction of *bimbelot*. In both of these the *t* is silent. *Bimbelots*, a noun in the plural, is used to designate certain types or varieties of children's toys. The word is sixty years old. The later word *bibelot*, about fifty years old, is the generic name for a collection of bric-à-brac set out for exhibition as show pieces on a what-not or set of shelves. It was introduced into English by Ouida (Mlle. de la Ramée) in "Resurgo," a story written in 1882. In 1886 F. Marion Crawford used it in "A Tale of a Lonely Parish," and in 1900, Harland introduced it in "The Cardinal's Snuff Box," xix.

cleverness, ingenuity.—"H. H. B.," Astoria, N. Y.—Adroitness in performing actions that are not the result of repeated or constant practise, and in which bodily activity predominates, is *cleverness*. *Ingenuity* is *cleverness* in contriving or originating and is, therefore, mental activity.

By extension, *cleverness* has come to mean *quick-wittedness* as well as *dexterity;* hence, a person endowed with facility and readiness in action, or one who shows such mental development as reveals quickness of understanding is termed *clever*. One who can devise, invent, or plan ingeniously, or who displays *cleverness* in designing or creating, contriving or inventing mechanical devices is described as *ingenious*. While *cleverness* may be of the mind or body, *ingenuity* is only of the mind. Skill in the use of the hands or body in emergencies implies presence of mind, but command of the mind does not imply control of the body. Some men are *clever* without being *ingenious*, more are *ingenious* without being *clever*.

sign.—"C. H. C.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—One of the definitions of the noun *sign* is: "In hunting, a trace left by an animal." Sometimes the word is used in the plural, but the singular is that technically employed. With this meaning the word dates back to 1847 when it was used by Ruxton: "On the banks of the river I saw some fresh *beaver sign*." Mayne Reid in 1851 penned: "*Buffalo signs* appeared as we rode into them." L. C. D'Oyle in 1890 wrote: "We had noticed *bear sign* in a thick patch of rose-bushes," and again: "Lots of *fresh sign* but no bear."



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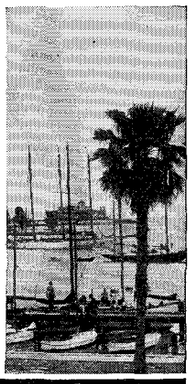

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

DEATH AND GENERAL PUTNAM

BY ARTHUR GUITERMAN

His iron arm had spent its force,
No longer might he rein a horse;
Lone, beside the dying blaze
Dreaming dreams of younger days
Sat old Israel Putnam.

Twice he heard, then three times more
A knock upon the oaken door,
A knock he could not fail to know,
That old man in the ember-glow.
"Come," said General Putnam.

The door swung wide; in cloak and hood
Lean and tall the pilgrim stood
And spoke in tones none else might hear,
"Once more I come to bring you Fear!"
"Fear?" said General Putnam.

"You know not Fear? And yet this face
Your eyes have seen in many a place
Since first in stony Pomfret, when
You dragged the mad wolf from her den."
"Yes," said General Putnam.

"Was I not close, when, stripped and bound,
With blazing fagots heaped around,
You heard the Huron war-cry shrill?
Was I not close at Bunker Hill?"
"Close," said General Putnam.

"Am I not that which strong men dread
On stricken field or fevered bed
On gloomy trail and stormy sea,
And dare you name my name to me?"
"Death," said General Putnam.

"We have been comrades, you and I,
In chase and war beneath this sky;
And now, whatever Fate may send,
Old comrade can you call me friend?"
"Friend," said General Putnam.

Then up he rose, and forth they went
Away from battle-ground, fortress, tent,
Mountain, wilderness, field and farm,
Death and the General, arm-in-arm,
Death and General Putnam.

—*From Death and General Putnam* (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.)

THE SPHINX QUESTIONED

BY HARRY KEMP

To every laugh a sob supplies the wing;
How strange love's bliss so brief; and frail as breath!
The petals of the rose fall, quivering—
Can what is joy to them to us be death?

—*New York American.*

ONLY THE WIND

BY HAROLD VINAL

Put all by save the wind, it will remain
Blowing up waste and waste when we are lost,
Closing its circuits, even when the rain
Beats at the nerves no more and all is frost.
O Comrade, Comrade, sigh not for unreason,
For in the final and disastrous wars,
Half-truth and love will be no more, and treason
Will quench the blazing lanterns of the stars.
How in that Chaos, terrible with disaster,
Earth desecrated and all loving done,
This wind will rise and with a wounded laughter
Seek the bright estuaries of the sun,
And find no sun, no brook that ever ran . . .
Only the bullet-beaten bones of man.

—*New York Times.*

FARM FEVER

BY "TICK TOCK"

65-Foot Lawley Schooner—Perfect condition, complete every detail—will sell or exchange for farm or other suburban property near New York, preferably Connecticut.—BOX CC 63, *The Wall Street Journal.*

I must go back to the farm again,
Back from the sea and the sky.
And all I ask is a cottage small
And a barn and a shed and a sty.
And the horse's neigh and the donkey's bray
And the rooster crowing,
And the quiet hum from over the hill
When the scythes are mowing.

I must go back to the farm again,
For the call of a quiet pond
Is a sweet call and a clear call
To which I must respond.
And all I ask is a summer's day
With white clouds flying
And scented fields and pungent hay
And wild geese crying.

I must go back to the farm again,
To that placid rural life,
To the squirrel's way and the bee's way
Where there's never a thought of strife.
And all I ask is a merry tramp
With a dog whose name is Rover
And a quiet sleep and a sweet dream
When the mortgage payment's over.

—*The Conning Tower, New York Herald Tribune.*

STORM

BY WALKER HUMPHREY

I wonder when I see a wind-torn tree
If I too show how storms have battered me.

—*American Poetry Magazine.*

TO ANY HUSBAND

BY KATHERINE EDELMAN

I will answer
Word for word,
Stand defiant,
Eye to eye.
Blame shall leave me
Hard, unstirred.
Blows shall bring
No cringing cry . . .
But one word,
Soft-spoken, tender,
Will melt my heart
In quick surrender.

—*The Household Magazine.*

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Law and Order

A Family Seeks Safety

Lindberghs Hope for Sanctuary Abroad; Constant Surveillance to Prevent Kidnaping Menaces Child's Psychological Growth

Constant surveillance of sharp, cold eyes turned on them; recurrent tread of rubber-heeled, steely detectives echoing in their ears—that is the lot of not a few young American children, guarded constantly from kidnapers.

They are children of the exceptionally

Wide World

Lauren D. Lyman, New York Times *reporter, who got the Lindbergh story*

rich or prominent. Envied, they are sometimes unhappy, nevertheless, because a normal life is denied them.

That is why Col. and Mrs. Charles Augustus Lindbergh, with their three-year-old son, Jon, landed in England this week, the only passengers on the 7,500-ton freighter *American Importer*. They do not want their son to grow up under the surveillance of sharp, cold eyes. In England, there has been no kidnaping since crime statistics have been printed.

Doctors who have devoted their lives to the psychology of the child say that youngsters are inordinately quick to sense the stare of an adult. And, if that adult's job is to watch the child, the reaction is all the more rapid.

This nation's press could not condemn Colonel Lindbergh for taking such drastic action. The consensus was this: He had done what any strong man might do to assure the safety of his family.

Psychological Implications

The Lindbergh's action in focusing the attention of a nation on a child turned an ordinary news-story into a psychological inquisition. And it is to the psychological implications of the occurrence that even the reporter who got the story, Lauren D. Lyman, New York *Times* Aviation Editor, turns.

There are many stories now as to how "Deke" Lyman got his exclusive story of Colonel Lindbergh's decision to leave the United States for England. The essential story is quite simple: friendship.

"Deke" Lyman has long been a friend of Colonel Lindbergh, both professionally and personally. And his interest in the psychology of the child comes from this: he has six of his own. Furthermore, he and his wife, who used to be a school-teacher, have adopted another.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman have educational ideas about children which, altho generally accepted these days, were deemed most revolutionary and awesome not so long ago.

For a story as significant as Colonel Lindbergh's there could have been no more sympathetic reporter than Lauren D. Lyman, a lank, slow-talking, thoughtful lover of the simpler and humbler pleasures. "Deke" likes old, soft clothes and bear-hunting with mountaineers who never heard of the New York *Times*. He has seen the entire continent as a reporter.

In "You May Be Kidnaped Before 1940," written for *The Elks Magazine*, Homer Croy quotes H. G. Wells as saying:

"In the United States kidnaping cases will continue to mount. By the year 1940, kidnaping will be so prevalent that the average fairly successful American business man will be compelled to go about with an armed bodyguard. It will be no uncommon sight to see a business man walking down the street, accompanied by another man who has his hand on his holster."

To Mr. Croy the kidnaper "is a particularly loathsome monster, for he works under the cover of darkness, and takes advantage of one of the finest of human traits—the love of one member of a family for another.

"The family, driven half insane by fear and worry, will do anything to get their loved one back."

Preventing Abductions

Colonel Lindbergh's action focused attention on suggestions for quelling the growing menace of kidnaping. *The Elks Magazine* has this eight-point program for preventing abductions:

"1. Remove technicalities from criminal court procedure.

"2. Eliminate political interference from courts. In other words, in order to prevent kidnaping, we will have to begin—not with the gangster, but with the courts.

"3. Protect witnesses from intimidation.

"4. Pass a Federal anti-firearms law.

"5. Tighten up the parole laws.

"6. Loosen up the extradition red tape between States.

"7. Require the registration of all machine-guns.

"8. Develop an American Scotland Yard."

So much for the police side of kidnap-

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Our Disgrace!
—*Cassel in the Brooklyn* Daily Eagle

ing. But the psychological side can not be treated by any legislation. That is a medical problem.

Dr. Arthur Frank Payne, psychologist, has this to say about the effect of constant watching of a growing child:

"It is an entirely abnormal life. Any normal child from the ages of three, four, and five is at the informative age of life. Their character and reaction to the world is formed at this age. All schools of psychology agree on this point. The whole system is wrong; all this guarding and watching is an unwholesome influence on the child."

Editorial Reaction

The self-expatriation of Colonel Lindbergh, his wife, and child, caused almost unanimous regret in the editorial reaction of newspapers. Representative comment follows:

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* "It is deeply to be regretted that this family is forced to seek sanctuary abroad while the man who was convicted as long ago as last February of kidnaping and killing their child still lives to inspire maudlin sympathy; and while Governor Hoffman scatters doubt concerning the processes of the law."

Chicago *Tribune:* "Our shame before the world and before the tribunal of our own conscience has been brought home to us in the justifiable course adopted, we know with the utmost reluctance, by Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh. The only way out is through the restoration of the national morale, the revival of the sense of common responsibility for good government, the holding to strict accountability of public officials and the political personnel which controls them."

Toronto *Globe:* "The Lindberghs are going to Britain because there kidnaping for ransom is unknown. Canadians ought to think about this Lindbergh case. It happened in the United States, but it could happen in Canada."

Boston *Post:* "The news that Colonel Lindbergh has been forced into precipitate flight with his wife and infant son to seek shelter in England, where his family can be safe from kidnapers, gangsters, racketeers, and the slimy politicians who feed on them, should make every American who loves his country bow his head in shame."

Scripps-Howard newspapers: "Perhaps the Lindberghs were justified in their escape. It was a personal decision which nobody else could make for them. Certainly no parent will quarrel with it. We would like, however, to think that it was not necessary."

Portland *Oregonian:* "The Hauptmann case has not taught our American criminals to be faint of heart. Nor can it, now. Something of this sort must have passed repeatedly through the agitated thoughts of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh. And, prudently, they quit the country."

Charleston *News and Courier:* "In England Hauptmann would have been hanged or set free within eight weeks, tho he had been a Duke's son. His trial would not have been a national entertainment. The Secretary for Home Affairs would not have interviewed him after his conviction and the chances of his being pardoned would have been one in a million. Therefore the life of a child is safe in England and Colonel Lindbergh seeks the safety of his child."

Completing a Cycle

Chicago *Daily News:* "The prediction may be ventured that the Lindberghs will return to America when the public mind has become absorbed in other matters. They could never be happy as aliens."

Stewart M. Robinson, Editor, *The Presbyterian* (Elizabeth, N. J.): "America has a complex concerning the Lindberghs. Immoderate adulation, intolerable curiosity, unparalleled persecution, and undisciplined sympathy have brought the inevitable reaction. The furor over their departure is of a piece with all the rest. Watch England furnish safety and seclusion. Let America give these friends a break and a bit of oblivion."

Press Responsibility

Dallas *News:* "Bad as is the crime situation, fully as deplorable is yellow journalism, held equally responsible for the flight. It caters to crime and is even responsible for it. Colonel Lindbergh is news where his official movements are concerned. The newspapers whose *Peeping-Tom* tactics have made his private life hideous have no place in self-respecting communities."

Newark (N. J.) *Evening News:* "Sympathy will be general for Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh. For the part that Governor Hoffman played by his heedless and premature interference in the Hauptmann case, we bow our heads in humiliation."

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:* "So the Lindberghs have been driven into exile. They are crossing the Atlantic under cover of secrecy, and their voyage is an accusation of American law and justice that ought 'to make the very stones to rise and mutiny.'"

Detroit *News:* "It is obvious we are woefully wanting in facilities for detecting and confining the potentially dangerous crank. The Lindbergh type—the one who stands out in the crowd—is a challenge and a target to every unbalanced person in the community."

San Francisco *Chronicle:* "If the Lindberghs, by their voluntary exile, stir us to meet the fundamental causes that lead to disrespect for and flouting of law, conditions that not only breed crime but offer the criminal protection, they will have rendered a service to their country."

Something to Think About
—*Carmack in* Christian Science Monitor

Comment Abroad

London newspapers made pointed editorial comment:

The Daily Mail: "The incident sheds a piercing light on the anti-crime machinery in the United States, which not only has failed to date to exact a penalty for the kidnaping and murder of their first child . . . but also has proved unable to check an inundation of threats against baby Jon."

The Daily Herald: "The shock millions of Americans received when they read the news of Lindbergh's departure is comparable only to what would occur in Britain should the Prince of Wales announce he was no longer secure in his own country."

The News Chronicle: "If decent Americans deplore the flight of Colonel Lindbergh as a reflection upon their country, they should use their influence to uproot some of the causes which led to it."

In Paris, *Le Jour* said: "The event doubtless will incite the great people of the United States to strengthen the laws which have proved insufficient to protect against gangsters the men whose glory shines upon their country."

Artichokes *vs.* Racketeers

American newspaper readers are used to seeing photographs of all sorts of figures flanking the long columns of type—public officials, gangsters, débutantes, and divorcées. Last week, a newcomer crowded its way into the photographic limelight. It was a vegetable.

The vegetable's début was accompanied by one picture of burly policemen blowing bugles, another of New York's squat little Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia making a speech, and by paragraphs of type punctuated with many "whereases."

For, after his buglers had assembled the

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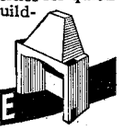

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"WHAT TO BUY"

This useful little shopper's directory lists for ready reference, nationally-known products for the home, family and business, and briefly describes them. It tells you about radios and household products; drugs and pharmaceuticals; books and educational courses. It gives names and addresses of manufacturers who feature booklets and other descriptive literature, samples and trial offers. It guides you in choosing the standard brands intelligently; it will save you time and money. Simply send the coupon for your free copy.

The Literary Digest
Dept. T, 354 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. City
Please send me a free copy of "WHAT TO BUY."

Name .....

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.....

aproned vegetable merchants in Bronx Terminal Market at the crack of dawn one day last week, the Mayor read a proclamation prohibiting the "sale, display, and possession of artichokes, known to the trade as 'small artichokes,' in all public markets under the control and jurisdiction of the City of New York."

Thugs and "Punks" Defied

"I am convinced," he added with characteristic vigor of gesture, "that there has been a local monopoly in restraint of trade in the artichoke business. The evidence showed that reputable merchants have been threatened with violence. . . . A racketeer in artichokes is no different from a racketeer in slot-machines. I want it clearly understood that no bunch of racketeers, thugs, and punks are going to intimidate you [the honest merchants and workers of the Bronx Market] as long as I am Mayor."

Aimed at wrenching a reputed toll of $1,000,000 a year from the racketeers, the artichoke ban went into effect just before the New Year. Before then, radio cars cruised about posting the Mayor's proclamation wherever the thistly vegetable, shaped like an upside-down pineapple, was on display.

One copy was nailed on the door of the Union Pacific Produce Company, which—with six members of the firm—was named last winter in a Federal Grand Jury indictment charging illegal cornering of the artichoke supply in three Eastern States. Threats of slugging and kidnaping were used to tighten the company's clutch on the market, the indictment states.

The nation's small number of artichoke-growers, cultivating a scant 8,000 acres in the valleys about San Francisco, were reported to be "jubilant" over Mayor LaGuardia's action.

Their produce, they said, had been racket-ridden for ten to fifteen years. They contended that racketeers opened the freight-cars and told the consignee what price he would have to pay.

"Vegetable Veto"

Musing over this "vegetable veto," the Washington (D. C.) *Post* writes questioningly: "The succulent *scolymus*, otherwise known as an artichoke, became suspect. For there sprang up around its sale in New York City, according to the Mayor, conditions which threaten 'the safety of innocent citizens, the peace of the community, and the tranquil and orderly transaction of business.' It remains to be seen whether this [ban] will rid the city of racketeers, or merely of artichokes."

Meanwhile, among the honest merchants to whom the Mayor had addressed his proclamation, some skepticism was found. "If they squeeze the racketeers in artichokes," said one whose family has operated a public market-stall for fifty years, "the racketeers will corner something else—probably broccoli."

Broccoli is another vegetable extensively sold from New York's Italian-quarter push-carts.

Effects of the ban, even before it went into effect, were seen in a pre-Christmas drop of one to one-and-a-half cents on the push-cart price.

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AT ALL DRUGGISTS 30¢ 60¢
COLDS
I HATE TO KEEP BLOWING AND SNEEZING ALL DAY
I TAKE ALKA-SELTZER TO KEEP COLDS AWAY
HEAD ACHE
MY HEAD-ACHE'S GONE! MY HEAD IS CLEAR!
MUST BE YOUR ALKA-SELTZER DEAR-
MORNING MISERY
ALKA-SELTZER, YOU'RE A BLESSING
FIXED ME UP WHILE I WAS DRESSING.
Be Wise Alkalize
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This sparkling Alkaline drink, combined with an Analgesic (sodium acetyl salicylate) gives prompt pleasant relief for Sour Stomach . . . Colds . . . Headaches, and other common Aches and Pains caused by excess acidity—(deficient alkalinity).
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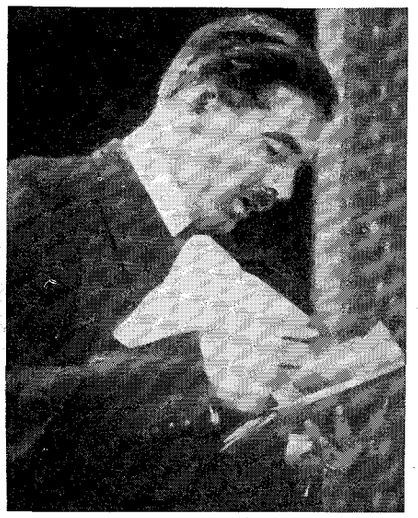
Eden: Rapier-Like in Mind

British Foreign Secretary Only Thirty-Eight; Seemingly Clairvoyant in European Diplomacy; Tactful and Aristocratic

Robert Anthony Eden of England can be summed up in three alliterative words: Elegant, energetic, efficient.

Aristocrat and gentleman, he is one of the best-dressed men in the world. But the immaculateness of his attire is no greater than the immaculateness of his wits. His mind moves with rapier-like swiftness. He knows what he's doing and in his charming, disarming way manages to get things done.



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Anthony Eden, Britain's new youthful Foreign Secretary

To-day at thirty-eight England's new Foreign Secretary is one of the leading statesmen of the world.

He is tall, slender, handsome. His hair, like his military mustache, is dark and trim. His face is oval, the nose long. He has a ready infectious smile, talks quietly in a modulated voice, looks like a matinée idol, and is happily married.

He was born June 12, 1897, went to Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he specialized in foreign languages. He is the son of William Eden, seventh Baronet of West Auckland. He is a descendant of Lord Baltimore, who founded Maryland.

Decorated in War

The World War cut into his studies. He joined up. At nineteen he was the youngest Adjutant in the British Army. Before he was twenty-one he was the youngest Brigade Major. In the Ypres salient he was decorated with the Military Cross. Two of his three brothers were killed in action. The third, Timothy, eighth and present baronet, was taken prisoner.

Speaking of the Eden family, "Burke's Peerage" says: "All . . . of either sex are Counts and Countesses of the Holy Roman Empire created by the Emperor Rudolph II in 1595." But Anthony Eden dislikes titles. He prefers to be addressed as Mr. Eden. The motto on the family coat of arms is *Si Sit Prudentia*—"Be Prudent."

Young Mr. Eden is not unmindful of that motto when he goes about the business of State. His manner is exceedingly modest. He sometimes gives the impression of being timid to those who mistake his reserve and self-consciousness for something else. He likes to be inconspicuous in his movements. He loathes photographers.

He has traveled extensively but has never been to America. He is still proficient in Oriental languages and can converse readily in them. He is the author of a book, "Places in the Sun."

"For the last three years," Lemuel Parton wrote of him in a Consolidated News Features copyrighted article prior to his recent appointment, "Captain Eden has been a marked man in the chancelleries of the Continent, covering the diplomatic 'swing-trick,' which occupies our own Norman Davis. He is not only adroit, tactful, and personable, but there have been many instances when he seemed gifted with a sort of clairvoyance, in penetrating some of the deep obscurities that have befogged European post-War politics. . . .

Defeated Countess

"When he was twenty-three he defeated the Countess of Warwick for Parliament and then married her stepdaughter. He became Secretary to Sir Austen Chamberlain in 1926, and from 1931 to 1933 he was Parliamentary Under Secretary in the Foreign Office. In 1933 he was promoted to the post of Lord Privy Seal." Last June he was appointed British Minister for League of Nations Affairs.

"He has a delightful readiness to shake hands," the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* once said of him. "His greeting is confined to a hesitating 'How do you do?' . . . He leans back in huge sofas with his feet conspicuous in front of him. He is not the least stiff in manner, and he does not thrust his personality upon interviewers. He answers questions without trying to be clever and this makes his manner all the more convincing. . . . He disarms hostility with his quiet simplicity."

"He always does the decent thing if he possibly can; and no one can do the less decent thing with so much grace and charm," Harold Laski once said of him in *The Daily Herald*, of London. "He is kindly and well-meaning in every aspect of life. He thinks tradition the right path because the race has experience of its complexities; he does not remember the roughness of the road that has never come his way."

Playing Part in Congress

Representative William B. Bankhead is sixty-one years old and Alabama's sturdiest Democrat. His health is not as strong as his Party principles, and, thus, almost a year late, he takes his job as Democratic Leader in the House of Representatives. Illness had kept him fretting at home.

Broad-shouldered, bald, and completely untheatrical, it is difficult to imagine this grave, firm man as the father of Tallulah and Genée, his fabulous daughters. But if one cuts back through the years, there is a temporary hint that their aptitude in the theater was not accidental.

In his early twenties, a restless, impetuous, young Southerner, he ran away from home and struck out for Boston. He got a job in a theatrical troupe on the mellow charm of his Southern accent.

He scarcely had time to whisk the first streak of grease-paint across his cheeks. A letter came from his mother. She was as

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Representative William B. Bankhead, who has "the grace of a leading man"

granite. If he continued to sell his soul to the stage, she wrote, the Bankheads of Alabama would have nothing more to do with him. He left the stage.

He began his public life as a struggling young lawyer in New York City. His equipment was family pride, a diploma from the University of Alabama, an LL.B. from Georgetown. He lived in a boarding-house.

A few steps away were the Anawanda Club and Tammany Hall. He joined both of them. His maiden speech was delivered from the tail-gate of a delivery-wagon in the Bowery. He was soap-boxing for Robert Van Wyck, for Mayor, and exhorting the voters to "vote every star."

Growing in political stature, he returned to Alabama and was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature. He then became, successively, City Attorney, Circuit-Solicitor, and a member of the 65th Congress. He has been in Congress ever since.

He speaks slowly, effectively, with precision and dignity.

"He rises in the House," said the New York *World-Telegram*, "when 'the gentleman from Palooka yields'—and no Republican hell-devil can stop his bitter blast:

" 'May I remind you, gentlemen.' And he steps forward a little with the grace of a leading man."

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A Gallery of "Obscure Cæsars"

Keystone

Sir Oswald Mosley, oratorical leader of the Black Shirts in Great Britain

Speaking in Nuremberg, Chancellor Adolf Hitler recently twitted what he called "obscure Cæsars" lurking ambitiously in the background of German politics. This phrase caused other countries to take renewed note of their aspiring Fascist dictators, some of whom are pictured on this page.

Sir Oswald Mosley is head of the British Black Shirts. Formerly an adherent of Ramsay MacDonald, he was once known as the "Red Geranium of British Labor."

Col. Casimir de La Rocque, chief of the French Croix de Feu (Cross of Fire), is a battle-scarred War veteran, whose followers for the most part are ex-soldiers.

Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, leader of the Irish Blue Shirts, is not so active as he was a few years ago.

Plinio Salgado is chieftain of the Brazilian Green Shirts. An ex-business man, Salgado calls his followers Integralists.

Corneliu Zelea Codreanu is commander of the Rumanian Iron Guard.

José Antonio Primo de Rivera, son of the late Spanish dictator, Primo de Rivera, is head of the Spanish Fascist movement.

Keystone

Col. Casimir de La Rocque, whose Croix de Feu is a rising power in France

Wide World

Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, chief of the Blue Shirts in the Irish Free State

Acme

Plinio Salgado, ex-business man, head of the Green Shirts in Brazil

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Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, commander of the Iron Guard in Rumania

Acme

José Antonio Primo de Rivera, Spanish Fascist leader and son of a dictator

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Happy Dancing Children

They're Saved from Loneliness, Study Better in School, Says Ballroom-Instructor; Grace, Poise, and Sociability Acquired

Training for the ballroom sometimes begins at an early age

"There is nothing quite so appealing," writes Arthur Murray in the January *Household Magazine*, "as the small child who never goes round and round the Mulberry bush or has London Bridge come swinging down on his head at recess-time. To be left out of the magic circle that plays games leaves an imprint on all the days that follow.

"Yet there are hundreds of children who stand near the school-house doors or at the edge of the playground and pray hard that it will soon be time to go in and recite arithmetic and geography again because no one asks them to take part in the games, or because they are too bashful to accept.

"Not that they will have any better success in the classroom. They will be embarrassed when they are called upon to recite, and will be thinking so hard of the way to manage their feet and hide their hands that any knowledge of the lessons will leave.

"My experience in instructing thousands of children in ballroom-dancing has convinced me that children who dance never suffer in this way. . . . In brief, I can state definitely that, so far as I have observed, dancing children do the best work in school and are the leaders outside of school hours. . . .

"There are five kinds of dancing to-day—rhythmic, tap, toe, folk, and ballroom. Most assuredly I recommend ballroom-dancing in preference to any of the others.

"Tho many schools offer courses in rhythmic dancing, this type should be discarded. . . . A sense of rhythm is inborn. A child no more needs to be taught it than he needs instruction in how to see and breathe and hear. . . .

"Rhythmic dancing not only is unnecessary but it actually defeats the purpose of physical grace. It develops the hips. . . .

"Tap-dancing is good as a parlor stunt, but the majority of medical men do not sanction it for girls.

"Toe-dancing must begin at an early age. I personally do not approve of the Russian style of ballet-dancing, for it produces flat feet . . .

"Folk-dancing is interpretive dancing in simple steps. It is interesting but does not give the social grace which ballroom-dancing brings.

"If you want your daughter to be popular, you must make her into a ballroom-dancer. If she is skilled in one of the other forms of dancing, she may not be able to get along well with a partner. . . .

"Dancing children are always polite children . . . Mary knows that she must dance with Johnnie even if he has pulled her hair at recess. The chances are that after a few lessons Johnnie won't even want to pull it any more . . .

"Mary, on the other hand, won't be afraid of blooming in the wallflower row. Good dancers never stay there long. After all, the reason that people go to a dance is to dance, and any one who knows how will have a good time . . ."

He Set His House in Order

Physicians in general are reluctant to be frank with a doomed patient. They believe candid passing of a medical death sentence merely increases the victim's distress and does no good. Consequently, however, many men and women die unprepared, their affairs left tangled for heirs and surrogates to set in order.

Stephen Dirck, a pseudonym behind which stands an American author "known—under his rightful name—to every wide-awake schoolboy in our land," was luckier. Three specialists told him he had an incurable disease.

They suggested an operation, but held out small hope for success. He begged for three months in which to arrange his affairs. They hesitated, and, then, granted the extension.

In that time he wrote so furiously that his estate was beautifully solvent, his private papers were gone over, and any that might bring pain to his widow winnowed out, and he recemented some old friendships.

Frantic Events

"Dirck" describes the frantic events of three months in "I Set My House in Order" in the current *Atlantic Monthly:*

"I was not frightened. I don't know why I was not, for I have not thought of myself as brave. It was not indifference. Life meant much to me . . . I can not understand why the news made me neither afraid nor sad. Perhaps it was too big for ordinary fright. Perhaps my sick cosmos did not react to it. . . . .

"A scrap of my own advice came to my memory—something I had written and spoken, more than once, in other days. It ran:

" 'Don't pity yourself. Don't let others pity you.'

"Now that I had at last a supreme chance to apply it to my own case, I found I did not need it. . . . I had no impulse to tell any one my Great Secret—not even my wife.

"I made the doctors promise to keep mum. To my family and acquaintances I babbled something vague about not feeling very fit because of a cardiac aftermath of flu. . . . Having guarded my position in this way, I went on to the next, and far biggest, chore which must fill my allotted three months of grace: I must 'set my house in order.'

"I grabbed at every form of writing job I could find, were the pay poor or good. I took work that once I would have deemed miles beneath my notice. . . . I did it all to the best of my mediocre ability. . . . I did not want even the pettiest monument to me to be fashioned from slipshod scribbling. . . .

Thrill and Race

"There was a queer thrill in that queerer race; a thrill I reveled in, even as I had reveled in the athletic contests of my youth. . . . There was no heroism or even pluck in sticking to my desk for nine or ten hours a day during those months of waiting. . . . It was great fun. . . . For during those three months I earned more money by my writing than I had earned in the preceding year and a half. . . . It was not a battle. It was a game. . . .

"I was carted to a hospital when the three months were up. . . . And they found—to their relief, I like to hope—that they had been almost wholly wrong in their diagnosis!"

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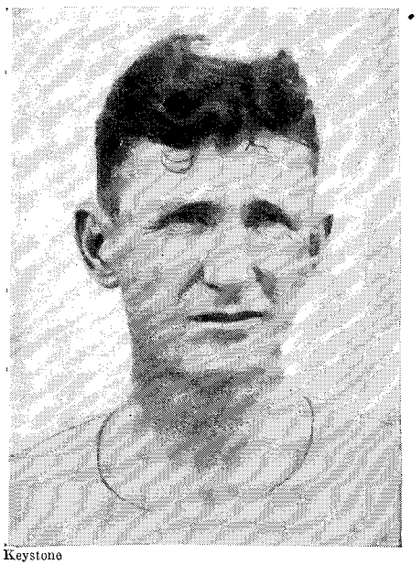
Sport and Sportsmen

Two Men in a Bowl

"Tiny" Thornhill, Coach of Stanford, Once Coached "Matty" Bell, Whose Mustangs Invade Rose Bowl in Football Classic

Pasadena's Rose Bowl can hold about 85,000 persons. Last week 220,000 persons got back checks they had sent for tickets to the New Year's Day Tournament of the Roses football classic. California sports-writers estimated it cost the management at least $10,000 to mail back checks to fans for whom there were no seats.

Originally conceived as effective ballyhoo for Southern California's winter climate, the first Rose Bowl game was played in 1902 between Fielding Yost's great Michigan team and Stanford. Michigan gave Stanford a 49—0 trouncing and, according to Grantland Rice, the Tournament Committee called the annual game off for fourteen years. It was not an auspicious start for the West.



Keystone

"Matty" Bell of Southern Methodist: He made something out of his inheritance

"The Michigan back-breakers," said the Los Angeles *Times*, "made monkeys out of the Stanford footballists."

The series was resumed in 1916 when Brown, representing the East, fell before Washington State, 14—0. Only 7,000 persons saw the game played on a sloppy field in a pouring rain.

Last week the Western teams had won eight games, the East the same number, and three games had ended in ties. Stanford, representing the Coast this year, had the worst record of any team that had played in the Bowl. In six tries, they had won only once, against Pittsburgh in 1928.

Colorful Eleven

Usually a sell-out, the game played this week was no exception, chiefly because the "East" was represented by "Matty" Bell's Mustangs from Dallas, Texas. Southern Methodist, undefeated in twelve games this year and rated one of the most colorful elevens in the country, got the Rose Bowl bid because Minnesota and Princeton—two other undefeated teams—traditionally eschew post-season contests.

No "second fiddle" in the minds of most of the country's sports-writers, Southern Methodist, favored to win this week in the betting, drew some of the East's best-known reporters to its game with Texas Christian last November.

Texas teams gained national recognition for the first time (The Literary Digest, September 7, 1935) in 1934. Since then, their ripsnorting, swashbuckling passing game has drawn the football spotlight to their leading teams, but particularly to Southern Methodist.

Typical comments:

Bill Cunningham in the Boston *Post:* "If modesty gummed their horns and they're waiting to be nominated, here's a croupy voice from a neutral pew saying that if the eminent white Indians of the Palo Alto teepee want a team with more color than a block full of barber poles, a heart as big as the State that bred it, talent and speed, and power and poise, they can find the same in the young gridiron disciples of Jonathan Wesley who are colonized on the heights north of Dallas."

Grantland Rice in his syndicated column: "By its victory over Texas Christian, Madison Bell's fine squad picked up the Rose Bowl challenge. It is the best all-around team, especially from the spectacular side, I have seen all year. With Shuford, one of its greatest backs, crippled, and Wetsel injured, the rest of the team, altho battered and weary, rose to the big occasion of the year."

First for Texas

Southern Methodist is the first Texas team to play in the Rose Bowl.

Two years ago, "Matty" Bell was fired as head coach at Texas A. and M. College because he had been unable to produce in his five-year stretch there. Ray Morrison, then coach at Southern Methodist, signed Bell as line coach and after the Mustangs' brilliant, but not undefeated, 1934 season, Vanderbilt took Morrison and Southern Methodist gambled on Bell as head coach. Bell, who is only thirty-six, steered his Mustangs through an undefeated season last fall and overnight became one of the most talked about coaches in the country.

Bell is six feet tall, weighs 180 pounds, and talks with a drawl. He played on Center College's famous "Praying Colonels" team of 1920, which had as one of its coaches Claude Earl ("Tiny") Thornhill, whose Stanford team played the Mustangs this week.

Bell was graduated sixteen years ago and has been coaching ever since because he "likes it." He plays golf when he can find the time, usually passes the evenings with his three-and-a-half-year-old daughter, Patty. His wife likes football but won't

Climbing High

Life is very sweet in Hawaii. You might not feel like climbing to the top of a coconut palm every morning, but a plunge off Waikiki is practically the least you can do.

This exuberance, this delight in living isn't necessarily confined to Hawaii. A cheerful, golden glass of Dole Hawaiian Pineapple Juice every morning—noon & night, too, for that matter—brings a tropical sparkle that'll keep you climbing high the whole day. Wise old codgers, shrewd homemakers, even Mahouts & Tycoons order DOLE by the case, keep their refrigerators full.

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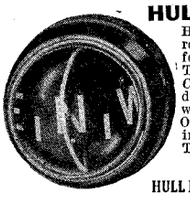

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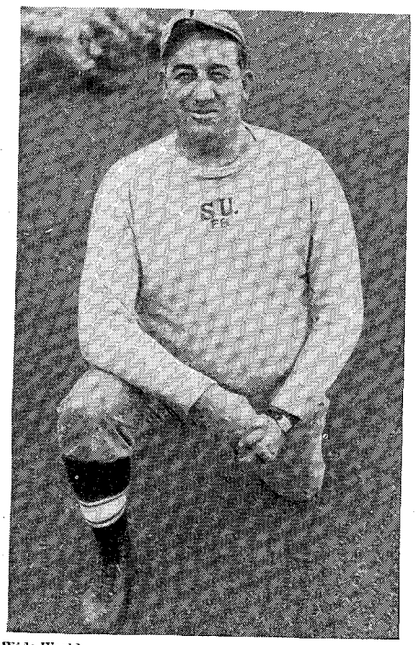


Wide World

"Tiny" Thornhill: His bulk gave him his name

let it be discussed around the house. Bell smokes cigarettes moderately, doesn't drink, but is tolerant of those who do. He has no superstitions on the playing field, but frequently prays that his players will not only win their games but win as sportsmen. They usually do both.

His system has been influenced chiefly by Morrison, who "helped me a lot offensively." It is characterized by its finesse and open style. Inheriting Morrison's brilliant passing attack, Bell has tried to build up his defense.

"Tiny" Thornhill, who weighs 240 pounds ("it's muscle, not fat") has a system that produces results. He has been head coach at Stanford since 1932 and for the previous ten years had served as line coach. His teams have been consistently successful, having won or tied for the Pacific Coast Championship for the last three years. He has led or helped to lead his teams into the Rose Bowl six times since 1922. This week was the third consecutive year that Stanford has played for the West.

Born on a farm near Richmond, Virginia, Thornhill was virtually reared on his father's steamboat. He began his football career in high school, and burst into the head-lines as one of the nation's best tackles while at Pittsburgh. He enlisted in 1917, but passed most of his time drilling others in Pittsburgh. His first coaching job was at Center, in Danville, Kentucky, where he coached Bell.

Thornhill "would rather play golf than eat." He also plays ice-hockey and baseball, has utilized his study of botany in raising flowers at his home in Menlo Park. He places a heavy premium on good humor in football.

"You have to be good-humored in football," he told THE LITERARY DIGEST. "If you're grouchy, you're sunk. The higher one lets the temper go, the deeper one is sure to sink. You can't get away from it—to keep your chin and morale up on the gridiron you must keep the smile on, even if it's forced to be a bit grim."

Sport Shots

Odd: The spectacle of a "twelfth" man in Dartmouth's football line-up against Princeton last fall was voted first place in the Associated Press's poll of oddities in sports for 1935, released last week.

The poll gave top rank to the incident that was widely publicized in the papers after the game which Princeton won. Dartmouth needed help, but no one ever found out who the obliging individual was who walked onto the field in a blinding snowstorm and stayed in the line for one play.

Runners-up: Gene Sarazen's "double eagle" in the Masters Golf Tourney held in Augusta, Georgia; Dizzy Dean receiving credit for a victory and being charged with a defeat in an exhibition baseball game in which he pitched for both sides; King Levinsky's terrified look in the ring with Joe Louis; Joe Kelly's twenty-five-yard backward punt in the Santa Clara-California game.

* * *

New Venture: Ely Culbertson sat in a box in Madison Square Garden in New York last week and with a mournful face watched the finals of the Franco-American contract-bridge match.

Carefully counting the spectators who were present for the first bridge game ever held in the Garden, Culbertson moaned: "It'll take me ten years to live this down. I carefully counted the crowd and found there were exactly 522 persons here."

Fifty-two ushers manipulated seven-foot playing-cards through eight deals before an audience that alternately gasped and sighed and laughed as the Americans won by 2,810 points. The players sat in a secluded room and the ushers moved the cards in accordance with announcements made through a microphone. The Four Aces, the American team, seemed happy that anybody at all would pay $3.30 to watch a bridge game.

* * *

Experiment: Decision of the Southeastern Conference to consider athletic ability as well as scholastic merit in awards of scholarships, jobs, and student loans—an important trend in college football—continued to whip up comment last week.

Harvey Woodruff wrote in the Chicago *Tribune:* "If it serves no other purpose it will be a testing laboratory for the experiment of paying college football-players for their services, an idea which has been gaining many converts in recent years. . . .

"This experiment may not prove successful. There may develop competitive bidding with rewards beyond those authorized. All college sports-agreements depend on good faith. But at least direct aid is out in the open with no premium on secrecy and deception."

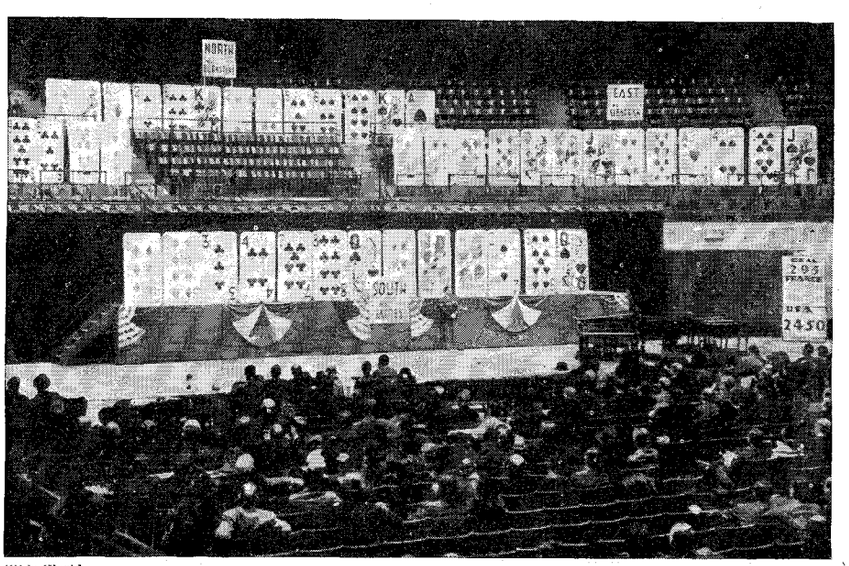
* * *

Incident: Fishing around for a reason to cancel the Joe Louis-Isadore Gastanaga fight, originally planned for December 29 in Cuba, postponed to February 2, and finally canceled altogether, Mike Jacobs, promoter, last week stuck his finger squarely into a hornet's nest.

Jacobs gave as his reason for canceling the fight the fact that machine-gun protection was offered him on his recent trip to Havana. Chewing a mammoth cigar, Jacobs told reporters his military escorts in Havana were "tops in experiences in my fifty-four years."

The next day the Cuban Tourist Commission characterized as "outrageous" Jacobs' statement that two men carrying machine-guns formed a part of the welcoming committee. Cuban authorities threatened to protest to the State Department in Washington.

Said the Havana *Post:* "Jacobs, in his effort to conceal the real reason for canceling the bout, has libeled Cuba. He has done genuine harm to the tourist season, and he should be called to account for his remarks."



Wide World

Contract bridge in Madison Square Garden: Ushers moved the seven-foot cards, spectators gasped and laughed. The players hid themselves

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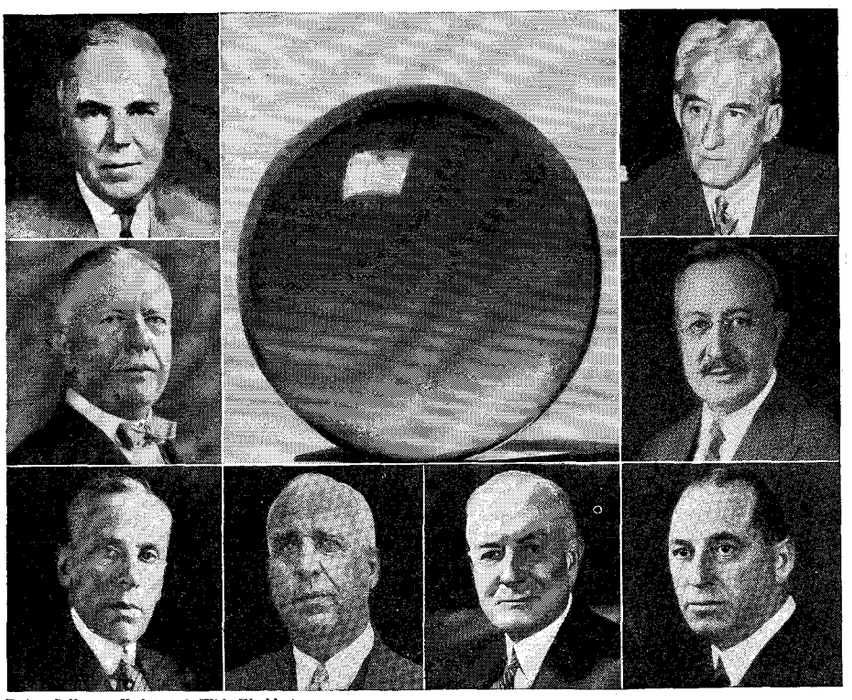
Business Leaders Look Forward

Estimating Prospects for the New Year in the Light of the Old, They Give Their Views to The Literary Digest



Ewing Galloway, Underwood, Wide World, Acme

A few of the business leaders who gazed into the crystal for 1936: (counter-clockwise from the upper left) *C. M. Chester, T. A. Buckner, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., P. W. Litchfield, Thomas J. Watson, Walter P. Chrysler, Frederick H. Ecker, Gerard Swope*

As a new year swings over the horizon American business leaders survey the past and scan the future.

The following estimates of the old year and new, gathered by The Literary Digest, are fairly reflective of the attitude with which business enters 1936:

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President, General Motors Corporation: "I believe that it is perfectly possible to accelerate the progress of 1935 and to broaden it into a sound forward movement extending all along the line of constructive endeavor. The fundamental factors bear evidence of such a possibility.

"But to deal with the probabilities is quite a different matter. Here we must attempt to appraise the effect of political action, as it may accelerate or decelerate the normal processes of recovery.

"After the so-called 'breathing spell'—what? Is constructive enterprise to be further penalized? To what extent will there be imposed a lowered ceiling upon our future opportunities? To appraise these influences is difficult. I believe timing to be an important factor. If the 'breathing spell' is sufficiently extended to permit the natural forces of recuperation to gain sufficient strength, there will surely be less support for new panaceas and further uneconomic action. After all, these are nothing more nor less than the natural and logical reactions of a period of acute and prolonged depression. . . .

"The year 1936 ought to be better than 1935."

Walter P. Chrysler, Chairman of the Board, Chrysler Corporation: "The current outlook for the automobile industry depends largely upon three factors: First, the extent to which the deficit in individual transportation piled up during the last few years will be liquidated as a result of necessity on the part of users of cars and trucks; second, the extent to which the extraordinary values obtainable in this year's new cars will stimulate buying; third, the extent to which general business activity, employment, purchasing power, and confidence improve.

"I believe the industry has reason to expect favorable influences in each of these directions. After all, millions of our people are at work producing and production is a fundamental of purchasing power."

P. W. Litchfield, President, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company: "Prospects for the tire industry are brightening, altho not too brilliant. There is reason to believe that 1935 marked the extreme in price-competition within the industry and that a higher degree of sanity will be present in 1936. It does not seem possible that any one connected with the industry could have missed the imperative lesson of the 1935 price-wars.

"The total number of units we can produce in 1936 is rather definitely fixed by the number of motor-vehicles on the road. Consequently the increase in total units in 1936 will be only fractionally over 1935. However, general business is improving and while we will not sell many more tires it is quite likely that we will be selling more first-line tires. This will, of course, bring larger total dollar sales and increase the opportunity for profits."

C. M. Chester, Chairman, General Foods Corporation: "Food processors, looking back at 1935, point out the manner in which the trade helped to check consumer-price rises, retained code wages and hours, spurred research, stimulated industry through the purchase of more than $270,000,000 of equipment, machinery, and plants, and maintained dividend disbursements. . . .

"Well aware of the relationship between income and expenditures, the food industry did not reduce wages or lengthen hours in its efforts to cut costs during 1935. Such moves would have lowered living-standards and impeded recovery. Instead we relied on intensified research and increased operating efficiencies to check declining profit-margins. We utilized the latest research in our own and other fields, such as chemistry, machinery, and packaging.

"The food business in 1936 expects hard competition and high costs, particularly in the field of taxes. But, with expectation of larger sales-volume, it enters the new year with more optimism than a year ago."

Frank C. Rand, Chairman of the Board, International Shoe Company: "The shoe industry of the United States recognizes economy of operations as a necessity, not a theory, in its attempt to keep prices within the reach of the average purse and not reduce consumption. Assuming no further serious deterrents from governmental action and viewing present trend, we look forward hopefully to 1936."

E. T. Weir, Chairman, Board of Directors, National Steel Corporation: "The closing year has witnessed marked gains in general business conditions. The steel industry has participated in this movement, with an average production slightly less than 50 per cent. of capacity—a level which is still considerably below that of normally 'good' years, but which, of course, is above depression low points.

"If purely business factors were all that had to be considered in appraising the present situation or the prospects of the immediate future, we would have every reason to believe that these business gains have been made on solid ground. . . .

"It will be unfortunate if . . . political influences are permitted to continue their interference with the economic restoration of the country. Viewed from a depression standpoint, the present gain may be impressive. It must be remembered, however, that reemployment of the millions still unemployed depends upon stimulation of much greater activity in the normal processes of business and industry than we have at present. This can come only under conditions that give a reasonable assurance of economic stability."

O. C. Huffman, President, Continental Can Company: "Revolutionary changes in industry proceeding from the research and development work of the past five years, and a concomitant demand for new capital to finance the new construction, equipment,

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and organization made necessary by these changes, should mark the coming year as one of industrial progress.

"The appearance of new products, processes, and materials makes it appear that there is no industry so highly developed or so settled that it can expect to be immune from the effects of these challenges to managements which I am confident will be so met as to produce greater employment, greater service to the ultimate consumer, and a greater prosperity. . . .

"Indeed, it is not too much to say that the research and development work done during the depression may eventually appear as the means which led us out of it."

Frederick H. Ecker, President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: "A gain of approximately $2,500,000,000 in life insurance in force during the year 1935, bringing the total in force on the books of American life-insurance companies to well over $101,000,000,000, is an indication of improved economic conditions in this country. And this gain was made while these life-insurance companies were disbursing a total of $2,600,000,000 according to contract to living policyholders or to the beneficiaries of policyholders, who died during the year.

"This is an enviable record for life insurance and for the country, since it has been demonstrated that business in general may use the institution of life insurance as an indicator of the economic welfare of the nation. . . . .

"With the income of the country showing a decided increase for 1935 over 1934 and the indication of continued economic revival we look forward to 1936 with expectation of a greater opportunity to serve the people of the United States."

T. A. Buckner, President, New York Life Insurance Company: "During the past year there was a moderate but encouraging increase in the volume of new life insurance issued by the Company. A declining trend in lapses, surrenders, and policy loans, together with an increase in repayments of policy loans, evidently reflects an improvement in the general financial situations of our policyholders. . . .

"Mortality during the year was favorable, altho automobile accidents continued to account for heavy death losses.

"There was a continued increase of public interest in retirement-income contracts and a healthy trend towards policies providing insurance protection up to the time the policyholder plans to retire.

"With the exception of interest rates, the general trends during the year were favorable and lead me to look forward to 1936 with confidence."

R. M. Bissell, President, Hartford Fire Insurance Company: "Our industry has consistently and uniformly reduced the cost of insurance to the public year by year during a period of thirty years. A very considerable reduction has taken place during 1935. The improving condition of industries generally ought to increase the volume of our transactions during 1936, but lowered rates will probably prevent an increase in income. For several years the burning ratio in this country has been low and should there be an increase in this important factor net results for 1936 could hardly be as favorable as those which the fire-insurance companies have enjoyed in 1934 and 1935, which have been rather abnormal."

B. C. Heacock, head of Caterpillar Tractor Company, with Diesel engine No. 10,000

W. A. Patterson, President, United Air Lines: "United States air-lines showed substantial increases in passenger, mail, and express traffic this year. United Air Lines alone gained 22 per cent. in passenger traffic, 64 per cent. in air-express, with material increase in air-mail poundage. Based on careful survey of all factors, I believe we will show equally good, if not better, rate of increase in passenger volume in 1936, along with satisfactory improvement of express and mail traffic. We are planning to increase our flying equipment to accommodate this expected growth in business. Provision of comfort in air-travel and frequency of schedules are greatly responsible for the increase in air travel's popularity, as speed is no longer the only consideration. . . ."

B. C. Heacock, President, Caterpillar Tractor Company: "Late in 1931 we sold Caterpillar Diesel Engine Number 1. November 13, this year, Number 10,000 left our assembly line. This gratifying reception during depression years of units offering notable savings in power-costs suggests continued and increased acceptance as business in general improves, as confirmed by a pleasing volume of orders already booked for 1936 delivery. Our total net sales for 1934 were under $24,000,000 and in first eleven months this year over $33,000,000. This includes road machinery and gasoline tractors, but increase is chiefly attributable to Diesel engines and tractors."

Thomas J. Watson, President, International Business Machines Corporation: "Business improvement recorded in 1935 should continue during the new year, judging by fundamental economic factors as they exist to-day. Employment and payrolls are increasing. Farm income is higher. Corporation earnings are steadily improving. Our banks and bankers enjoy public confidence. Our money is sound. Trade is expanding at home and abroad. . . .

"The most important thing of all in connection with future prosperity and the development of civilization, not only in this country but throughout the world, is the vital necessity of building for world peace. The collapse of world trade brought about by the last War has demonstrated that the so-called victors suffered economically, financially, physically, and morally along with the losers."

Gerard Swope, President, General Electric Company: "The volume of electrical manufacturing business in 1935 was approximately 30 per cent. greater than in 1934, which was about the same increase as was shown for 1934 over 1933.

"Consumption of electricity in the United States was the greatest in the history of the country, being about 7 per cent. more than in 1934 and 3 per cent. more than in 1929, the previous peak year. . . .

"Successive increases in the use of electricity must eventually mean an increase in the generating capacity of public utilities, which will bring an increase in orders for capital goods to the electrical manufacturing industry.

"For the year 1936 we look forward to a continued improvement in business."

F. A. Merrick, President, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company: "Through the indicated continuance of favorable factors, the year 1936 gives expectation of some greater volume over this year. In other words, the growing forces of recovery seem likely to overbalance the usual disturbing factors of a Presidential-election year.

"The outlook for the electrical manufacturing industry seems especially sound because the mounting sales of electricity will doubtless increase still further in the coming year. The use of electricity in the home has been largely responsible for the growth of central-station load during the years of depression and, when anything like normal industrial and commercial load reappears, there will be a sharp demand for generating equipment which will provide for the manufacturing end of the business the class of activity which has been entirely lacking for the past three or four years. . . ."

Wendell L. Willkie, President, The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation: "The prospects for business as far as the utility industry is concerned are exceedingly encouraging. The send-out of electric energy is increasing very rapidly and, as I said in my talk before the Bond Club of New York on the 19th, 'if the utility industry knew to-day that it could reach a reasonable compromise with the Administration by which the death-sentence of the Wheeler-Rayburn Bill could be repealed and the sane regulation of the industry established and the invasion and duplication of its systems directly and indirectly by its own Government could be removed, it could double its capital expenditures to-morrow. It could begin a program which would put thousands of men in this country back to work largely in the manufacture of durable goods and construction work, where all economists agree lies the necessity for activity in order to produce the return of economic prosperity.'"

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Job Insurance Begins

Vast Social Experiment Aims at New Security for Workers

New Year's Day marked the beginning of vast social experiment in the United States. On that day business men who egularly employ eight or more persons ecame subject to the first direct Federal nemployment tax.

President Roosevelt signed the measure ast August. "If the Senate and the House f Representatives," he said, "in their long

Still Hovering Over

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

nd arduous session, had done nothing more han pass this bill, the session would be re- arded as historic for all time."

The two chief provisions of the bill are or old-age pensions and unemployment in- urance. But taxes imposed for the pen- ions do not become effective until 1937. Meanwhile Congress meets again, with the opportunity for amendment.

Taxes on Pay-Rolls

Federal unemployment taxes range from 1 per cent. on total pay-rolls in 1936 to 2 per cent. in 1937 and 3 per cent. thereafter. Employers bear the entire burden, estimated to start at $228,000,000 in 1936, jump to about $501,000,000 in 1937, and increase gradually to more than $900,000,000 in 1950. Against the tax, the employer may credit 90 per cent. of payments to a State unemployment fund if his State's unemployment law gets Federal approval.

Some ten States now have unemployment laws and others must legislate in order to share in contributions. The Government prohibits compensation payments until two years after taxes start flowing in.

Benefits, made through State agencies, will vary under differing laws. The New York State law provides insurance payments for an unemployed worker up to $15 a week for a maximum of sixteen weeks, after the worker has been idle three weeks. Wisconsin provides a maximum of $10 for ten weeks.

"It is obvious that a 3 per cent. pay-roll tax," said Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, strong sponsor of the Act, "can not be a panacea for a burden of unemployment such as we have borne in the past."

But he held that sixteen weeks of benefits would bridge the out-of-work gap for many workers, saying: "British experience with unemployment insurance has indicated that 55 per cent. of those who lose their jobs find other work within three months. There is but little indication that the same condition does not prevail in respect to the vast volume of sporadic or intermittent unemployment in this country."

"In no spirit of hostile criticism," Henry E. Jackson discussed the measure in the *Review of Reviews*. He saw in it no answer to mounting unemployment during depression times: "As to the huge volume of excess unemployment," he said, "an additional eight or ten million—which occurs not in consequence of the natural operations of business, but as a result of the breakdown of our whole industrial system—it is not only unfair to put this burden on industry but physically impossible for industry to carry it."

Business Notes

Charles F. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange, returned to his office last week after a Western speaking trip. The chief officer of the country's biggest security exchange decisively denied his speeches were meant to "propagandize" the stock market. He visited California on a "missionary tour" for the sake of "humanizing" the Exchange.

"I think the present volume of trading indicates that more people now are interested in stocks, as a very large percentage of the business is in cash—I should say 60 to 75 per cent. of the volume," he said. "It is a very healthy sign."

Mr. Gay writes in a late issue of *The Financial World:* "If we have been remiss to some extent . . . I think we are less so now. I believe that we have already, in part at least, destroyed the illusion that the Exchange is shut in by an invisible Chinese Wall, that we have a poor sense of our social responsibility and that we are a selfish, self-complacent group. These are impressions that have persisted very stubbornly."

* * *

Printers' Ink, advertising trade magazine, released results of a comprehensive survey of large American advertisers last week. Advertising appropriations, sales-promotion budgets, and sales plans are being planned further in advance than at any time since 1929, the survey revealed.

"With but three exceptions," it said, "the national advertisers reporting on the question, 'When do you anticipate being in a position to again plan your sales a year or six months in advance?' stated they anticipated being able to plan their new program at least six months in advance by September, 1936."

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The Open Forum

Bombing

Sir:—Referring to your article on the bombing of the Seventh-day Adventist Hospital in Ethiopia, in your issue of December 14, it may be of interest to you to read the attached clipping from the Washington *Post* of December 8, regarding our attitude on this regrettable affair. [The clipping follows:]

"To brighten the news from Ethiopia reporting the Italian bombing of an American hospital, comes an announcement from Takoma Park. An official at the headquarters of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, which operates the hospital in question, in commenting on the incident declared, 'We stayed there at our own risk.'

"In other words, the medical missionaries and the church expect no official sympathy, still less any demands for explanations or redress, from the United States Government. Yet there is nothing in the present neutrality act which denies these non-combatants the protection supposed to be afforded by the Red Cross and their national flag.

"If it were only certain that the entire nation could take as detached an attitude when personally affected by the consequences of modern warfare, and could be equally Christian in reaction toward barbarian acts, the chances of effective neutrality as an effective national policy would be stronger."

M. E. Kern, Secretary,
General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—It is no wonder the Red Cross Hospital at Dessye was bombed if it displayed an American flag with only twenty stars, as shown in the illustration, page 12, your issue of December 14. Frank A. Lane.
Pontiac, Michigan.

Sour Sub-Head

Sir:—As a reader who expects nothing less than perfection in English composition in the Literary Digest, may I call your attention to a heading in this issue of December 14: "Stalin Holds Up Stakhanoff's Production Speed-Up as Pointing Way to New Progress from Socialism to Communism."

I have not read the article—I was discouraged by the sub-head.

Does the heading mean that Stalin holds up, or thwarts—or does it mean that Stalin holds up for us to observe as an example?

How can a "Production Speed-Up" POINT WAY?

What is "New Progess"?

I give up, I faint, I can read no further.

Arthur Blanchard.
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Business and Politics

Sir:—In your front-page article, December 14, you quote Mr. Clinton L. Bardo, President of National Association of Manufacturers, as saying, "Whether we like it or not, industry, against its will, has been forced, in sheer self-defense, to enter the political arena, or to be destroyed as a private enterprise."

I wonder if it was only recently that Mr. Bardo heard of political propaganda, lobbyists, and corporation lawyers. Also injunctions, reversals and declarations to defeat justice instead of to promote it.

The existence of such things would suggest that industry has not been forced recently to enter the political arena. It was already there. In fact, the political manipulations of industry have been a principal source of the evils which the New Deal has sought to remedy.
Poolville, Texas. B. H. Turpin.

New England Sunday

Sir:—In a recent issue, you have an article entitled "New England: Drive for Progress."

I spent my vacation last summer in Massachusetts. Passing through Springfield, I tried to visit the Art Museum there, but it and the other attractive buildings were closed!—A New England Sunday!

Those working for progress might well consider this matter in order to "hold the tourist trade." Emily Foote Runge.
St. Louis.

Suggestion

Sir:—If the President is trying to destroy this Government, as the Republicans and the standpat Democrats say he is, I offer the following suggestions: That they have Congress impeach him. Then as Garner would probably be no better than Roosevelt, let the Government be turned over to the United States Chamber of Commerce to run as they have been trying their darnedest to do ever since the President was inaugurated. Then let them have Congress repeal all the antitrust laws so that the 10 per cent. of the people who own 90 per cent. of the wealth can grab the other 10 per cent.

Next, repeal all the income taxes, surtaxes, inheritance taxes, gift-taxes, etc., so as to make it easy on the rich.

Next, have a 5 per cent. government sales tax applicable to all the States so that the poor man with five or six children will have to pay twice as much tax as the rich man with one or two children.

Then I suppose everything will be lovely and the goose hanging high (for the upper ten). S. J. Greenwood.
Farmersville, Texas.

Townsend

Sir:—The Townsend organization has plenty of money, so I understand. Why do they not spend some of that money and engage a good firm of accountants to go over the scheme and make sure that it is practicable? And if they find it is not, then let them devise some other plan that would pay its way. Something should be done to provide elderly people with a happy and contented old age and I think that the Townsend Plan is right in principle if not altogether practicable.

A good many people seem to fear the tax required for covering the pensions. That is foolishness. It would not be a tax but a deposit from each one to provide for his own old-age security.

Government employees pay 3½ per cent. of their salaries into the pension fund and they do not regret it. Even if the tax should be 5 per cent. it would be cheap at the price and would probably not amount to more than many men spend for life insurance.
Marceline, Missouri. C. H. Lillingston.

Sir:—Most people, in discussing the Townsend Plan seem to miss a very vital point as to the buying power of the two hundred dollars per month asked for the beneficiaries.

The proponents of the Plan say that if put into effect the old people would have their two hundred per month to spend immediately. Younger people would replace many of them in industry and have these wages to spend. The banks would be called upon to put the money they are now hoarding into circulation. There would be so much money put into circulation that prices of all commodities would go up. Business turnover would necessarily improve and all classes would have more money to spend.

This would be inflation regardless of what it might be called. Then money would be cheaper and two hundred dollars would naturally buy fewer goods. With controlled inflation of say 50 per cent., the old people would actually be getting the same buying power that one hundred dollars has under present conditions.
El Paso, Texas. R. V. Bigelow.

Supreme Court

Sir:—A letter in the December 21 issue of The Literary Digest repeats a dangerous misconception of the nature of decisions by the Supreme Court; for those decisions do not "nullify Acts of Congress" any more than decisions by any court "nullify" acts of law-violators.

Officials who make laws should be required to obey the laws under which they act. The sooner Congress becomes a law-abiding body, the better for all.

C. W. Kinney.
Worcester, Massachusetts.

The Constant Dropping Drives Him Crazy

—*Sweigert in the San Francisco* Chronicle

Bouquets

Sir:—I cannot enough emphasize my enjoyment of The Literary Digest—*Multum in parvo* gives a genuine idea of its ever more interesting contents and manner of presenting them.

Caroline S. Farot.
Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Sir:—As a regular reader of The Literary Digest, I wish to thank your organization for printing articles on religious subjects. The issues of November 30 and December 7 were especially pleasing to several whom I know.
Rome, New York. D. Nelson.

Sir:—I am glad that The Literary Digest has "got back to normalcy." Now when the United States gets back to normalcy, Oh boy! won't I be glad! W. Sperry.
Hamburg, Iowa.

Correction

Sir:—It may interest you to know that the United States Bureau of Commerce asked the B. F. Goodrich Company to develop a "de-icer" for propellers.

Our experimental work and practical tests upon the propeller de-icer have proved successful. Furthermore, for more than three years we have been supplying commercial airlines with so-called "de-icers" for removing the ice from the wings, stabilizers, etc., of ships. You will find that United, TWA, Eastern Air Lines, and American Airways are all using these de-icers as regular equipment on their transport planes. J. D. Tew, President,
The B. F. Goodrich Company
Akron, Ohio.

[Mr. Tew writes to correct an error in the story "'Vale of Death' Claims Eleven" in the December 21 issue. It read: "No means for automatically shedding ice from wings has yet been discovered." Our thanks to Mr. Tew for calling the matter to our attention.—*Editor.*]

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Current Events

(Seven Days of History)

December 20.—Three high school students killed as Long Island Railroad train crashes into school bus at unprotected crossing at Holbrook, Long Island; two other pupils and driver seriously injured.

Five men armed with submachine-guns and pistols rob First National Bank in Fort Lee, New Jersey, and escape with $17,300.

Reciprocal trade agreement between United States and the Netherlands, affecting the Netherlands in Europe and Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curacao, signed by Secretary of State Hull and Arnold Theodoor Lamping, Director of Trade Agreements of the Netherlands Government.

Construction of a $7,000,000 die and stamping-plant at Grand Rapids, Michigan, to employ between 1,800 and 2,000 men, announced by Fisher Body Corporation.

British vessel, *Seven Seas Spray*, seized by Federal Government on a claim for $20,000 damages to the *Boston*, lightship at entrance to Boston Harbor which was rammed by the British vessel.

December 21.—Seventy-five representatives of up-State New York labor organizations vote to call State-wide strike on all WPA projects employing skilled labor unless demand for wages at prevailing rates is met.

Residential construction in United States showed increase of 129.9 per cent. in November, as compared with November, 1934, according to Secretary of Labor Perkins.

Another step in building up Army Air Corps taken as officials place order for 103 bombing planes of latest type; two companies get contracts totaling $9,046,000.

Charles ("Cy") Rigler, National League Umpire for thirty years, dies after cerebral operation in University of Pennsylvania Graduate Hospital at Philadelphia.

Public Works Administration approved $7,074,050 loan and grant to Little Rock, Arkansas, to construct water system.

President Roosevelt signs executive order establishing site of proposed $30,000,000 Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis as a National Park and allotting funds for immediate construction.

December 22.—Steamship *Irionia* of United Fruit Company fleet runs aground on Brandywine Shoals off New Jersey.

Fourteen persons killed as Atlantic Greyhound bus plunges off open drawbridge into icy Appomattox River at Hopewell, Virginia.

More than twenty guests flee down icy fire-escapes as flames envelop Wellsburg Hotel, Wellsburg, West Virginia, haven in past years for thousands of eloping couples.

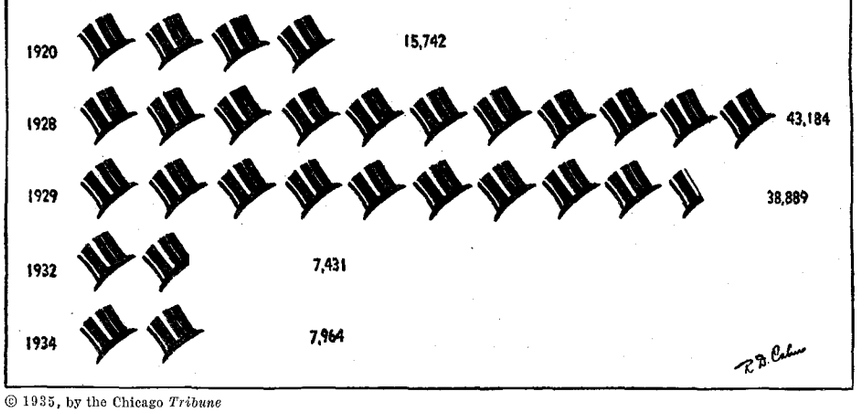
Chairman James A. Farley of Democratic National Committee predicts 3,000 Jackson Day dinners on January 8 to hear radio address to the Party by President Roosevelt.

American Manufacturers' Export Association requests officials of the Government to arrange with air-mail contract-holders for simplification and lowering of rates to Latin-American countries.

December 23.—Burglar detector invented by Thomas S. McCaleb, an instructor at Harvard University, designed to enmesh burglars in network of radio waves from which they could not move without setting off an alarm.

Sidney Smith Gorham, lawyer and former President of American Automobile Association, dies in Chicago at sixty-one.

Yosemite Valley Railroad, which cost $5,000,000 to build, was purchased by a Bondholders' Committee for $10,000 at foreclosure in San Francisco.



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Number of millionaires in the United States in selected years. One silk hat equals 4,000. A millionaire is defined here as a person with an annual income of $50,000 or more (based on income-tax returns)

—From the Chicago Tribune

WHAT'S THE NAME, PLEASE?

Bada—tenor—stress second syllable: *bah-dah'*.

Bourskaya — soprano — she stresses the first syllable: *boors'kah-ya*.

Chaminade—French composer—she gives it as *shah"mee"nahd'*.

Chamlee, Mario—tenor—*cham* as in *champ: cham'lee*. His first name is *mah'ree-o*.

Cowen—British composer—*cow* as in *dairy: cow'en*.

Goetschius—American musician and teacher—modified to *get'she-us*.

Jagel—tenor—as if spelled *yay'gel*.

Katims—pianist—*a* as in *Kate: kay'tims*.

Riedel—conductor—as if spelled *ree-dell*.

Votipka — American soprano — she says, *vo-teep'kah*.

December 24.—Clarence S. Beesemyer, Vice President and Treasurer of the Gilmore Oil Company, Los Angeles, bans sales of gasoline and oil to intoxicated drivers at all the company's retail stations.

Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, Assistant Chief of Army Air Corps for four years and Acting Chief for three months, succeeds Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois as Chief.

James P. Hornaday, active as a newspaper reporter for fifty-one years, dies at his desk in Washington as he prepares story for the Indianapolis *News*, for which he had worked as Washington representative for thirty-four years; was dean of Capital reporters.

December 25.—Newly-organized National Peace Conference makes public a revised Neutrality Act, designed to improve Resolution adopted by last Congress.

Eighty-two pursuit planes to be added to America's growing Air-Force by end of week, according to Army officials.

Gift of $500,000 to Harvard University made by Thomas W. Lamont, New York banker, to establish professorship.

Twenty-nine high Episcopalian churchmen of many cities appeal for union with Roman Catholic Church.

December 26.—Edwin W. Patterson of New York temporarily appointed Deputy Superintendent of Insurance of New York State.

S. D. Sanders of Puyallup, Washington, appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed F. W. Peck as Cooperative Bank Commissioner.

Horatio S. Earle, Michigan's first highway commissioner and the man who built the first strip of concrete road in the world, dies at his home in Detroit.

More than 500 WPA workers in Salamanca, New York, region strike for higher wages; WPA workers also struck at White Plains, New York, against delayed pay-checks and unsatisfactory working hours.

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The Spice of Life

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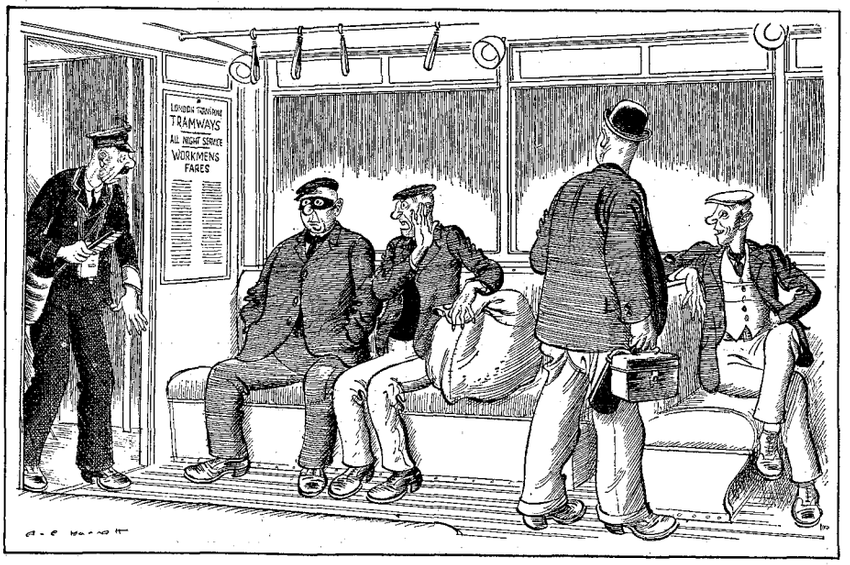

"Tike yer mask orf, fat'ead."
—*The Humorist* (London)

Revenge.—JONES—"Your office sent me a cook last week."

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE MANAGER—"Yes, that's right."

JONES—"Well, it will give me the greatest pleasure if you will dine with me to-night."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Eye for an Eye.—A small boy leading a donkey passed by an army camp. A couple of soldiers wanted to have some fun with the lad.

"What are you holding on to your brother so tight for, sonny?" said one of them.

"So he won't join the army," the youngster replied without blinking an eye.—*Santa Fe Magazine.*

Ameliorating Circumstances.—An old farmer was moodily regarding the ravages of the flood.

"Hiram," yelled a neighbor, "your pigs were all washed down the creek."

"How about Flaherty's pigs?" asked the farmer.

"They're gone, too."

"And Larsen's?"

"Yes."

"Humph!" ejaculated the farmer, cheering up. "Tain't as bad as I thought."
—*The Highway Magazine.*

Intricacies of Finance.—Nat borrowed $35 from his friend Amos and gave a note for the amount. The note became long past due. One day Amos called on Nat and demanded: "When you-all gwine pay dat note?"

"Ah ain't got no money now, but Ah gwine pay just as soon as Ah kin."

"Dat don't git me no nothin'," retorted Amos. "If you-all don't pay me here an' now, Ah gwine burn up your old note; den where all you gwine be at?"

"You better not! You better not!" shouted Nat. "You just burn dat note of mine and Ah'll burn you up wid a lawsuit."—*American Legion Monthly.*

A Long-Felt Need.—He was showing a friend around his ultra-modern house.

"There are lots of points about it that I like," said the candid friend, "and there are some that I do not understand. Why, for instance, the round hole in the front door?"

"Oh, that's for circular letters."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Two Years Should Do It.—HER SUITOR—"Sir, I came to—er—ask you whether you would object—er—to my marrying your daughter."

HER FATHER—"My boy, you're only twenty-one and my daughter is twenty-seven. Why not wait a few years till you're both about the same age?"—*Troy (N. Y.) Times Record.*

Exhausting Profession.—A lawyer was cross-examining a hapless witness. "Are you a teetotaler?"

"No," the man replied.

"Are you a moderate drinker?"

No answer.

"Am I right in calling you a heavy drinker, then?"

"That's my business."

"Any other business?" asked the lawyer.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Unbeliever.—Doctor Abrams was called to a barber shop where Sam, the Negro porter, was lying unconscious. Doctor Abrams worked on him for a long time, and finally revived the man.

"How did you happen to drink that stuff?" he asked the patient. "Didn't you see the label on the bottle? It said 'poison.'"

SAM—"Yes, doctor, but I didn't believe it."

DOCTOR ABRAMS—"Why not?"

SAM—"Because right under that it said 'Lye.'"—*B'nai B'rith Magazine.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Pegasus?—Three men on a horse bound for Australia.—*New York paper.*

Carnivorous Coupé—Killed instantly when bit by auto.—*Schenectady (N. Y.) paper.*

Certainty.—

——, FAMED FOR
SLEUTHING, DIES

Man who tracked down dope sellers and what-not in crime field will take it easy hereafter.—*Gloversville (N. Y.) paper.*

No Gentlemen.—Thieves Take $12 From Grocery. Gain Entrance by Smashing Widow.—*Des Moines (Ia.) paper.*

Let Us Give Thanks.—A Thanksgiving dinner was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. ——— ———, after the wedding of their daughter.—*Poughkeepsie paper.*

Uncontested Claim.—The world's oldest chorus girl is said to be Mme. M—— S——, 701 year old member of the Metropolitan Opera Company cast.—*New Brunswick (N. J.) paper.*

No Caroling Cheshires?—

CATS

Whites, Blues, Norwich, Yorkshires, Frills, Cinnamons, etc., fine singers. 532 W. 79.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Car Dress-Up.—

SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR MODEL T Ford or other car, 227 Fifth West, noon hour.—*Twin Falls (Idaho) paper.*

Slow but Steady.—The ball had been passed to him from the 15-yard line where the Horned Frogs held it after an advance of 25 years.—*San Diego (Calif.) paper.*

Accomplishment.—In the course of his work Mr. S—— went to the balcony office and unlocked the safe preparatory to placing it in the cash box for the day.—*Livingston (Mont.) paper.*

Miniature Railroad?—

Oklahoma County Deputy Sheriff
Surprises Boy Who Leapt From
Train in Rooming House
—*Muskogee (Okla.) paper.*

Teeth Out?—If any building i ued for religiou purpoe it belong to the government, the Preident' decree tated. The Minitry of Finance wa empowered to take them over. Thi ha already been done in everal States.—*New York paper.*

Centipede.—McINTOSH—(Special)——— ——, a worker on one of Corson county's newly started bridge projects, was reported here Tuesday to have received two broken legs and several fractured legs when an embankment on a bridge near McLaughlin caved in.—*Aberdeen (S. D.) paper.*

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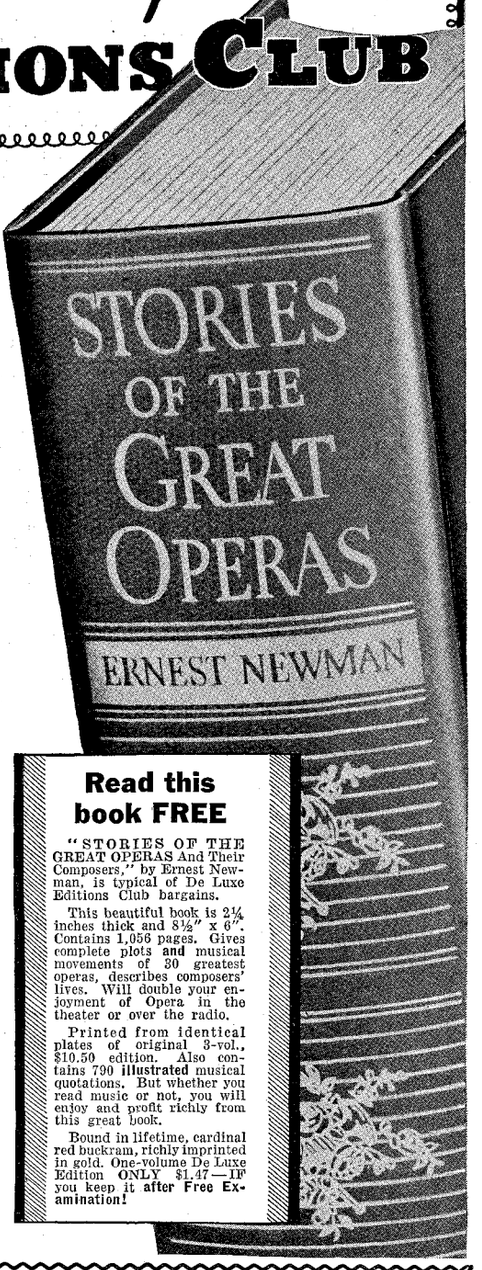

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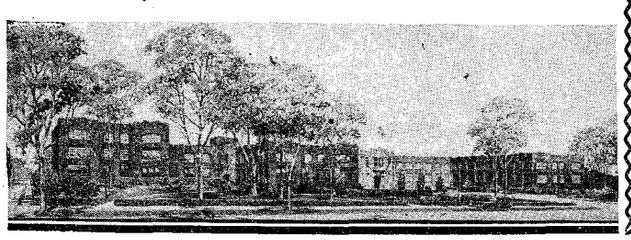

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